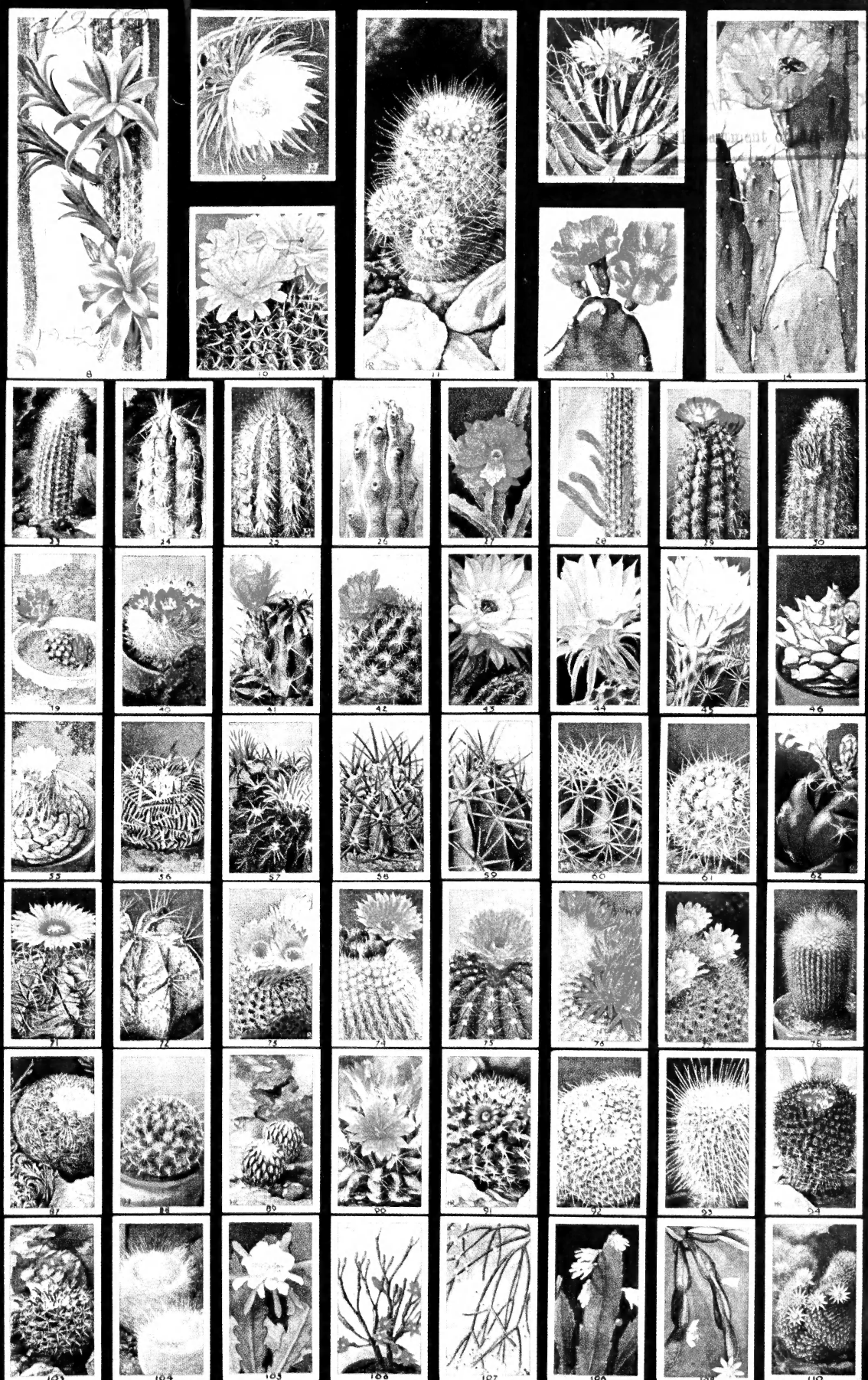


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KEY TO ILLUSTRATED SPECIES ARRANGED IN NUMERICAL ORDER

1. *Trichocereus schickendantzii*
2. *Epiphyllum ackermannii*
3. *Cereus validus*
4. *Cephalocereus leucocephalus*
5. *Zygocactus truncatus*
6. *Ferocactus latispinus*
7. *Lobivia aurea*
8. *Aporocactus flagelliformis*
9. *Selenicereus grandiflorus*
10. *Notocactus mammulosus*
11. *Mamillaria bombycina*
12. *Leuchtenbergia principis*
13. *Opuntia bonaerensis*
14. *Opuntia vulgaris*
15. *Opuntia robusta*
16. *Opuntia rhodantha*
17. *Opuntia microdasys*
18. *Opuntia glomerata*
19. *Cereus jamacaru*
20. *Cephalocereus senilis*
21. *Cephalocereus hoppenstedtii*
22. *Espostoa lanata*
23. *Cleistocactus strausii*
24. *Oreocereus celsianus*
25. *Pachycereus chrysomallus*
26. *Lemaireocereus beneckeii*
27. *Heliocereus speciosus*
28. *Cleistocactus baumannii*
29. *Echinocereus coccineus*
30. *Echinocereus chloranthus*
31. *Echinocereus dasyacanthus*
32. *Echinocereus pentalophus*
33. *Echinocereus blanckii*
34. *Echinocereus rigidissimus*
35. *Echinocereus knippelianus*
36. *Echinocereus pulchellus*
37. *Echinocereus stramineus*
38. *Chamaecereus silvestrii*
39. *Rebutia minusculea*
40. *Rebutia fiebrigii*
41. *Lobivia pentlandii*
42. *Weingartia cumingii*
43. *Echinopsis multiplex*
44. *Echinopsis eyriesii*
45. *Echinopsis tubiflora*
46. *Ariocarpus retusus*
47. *Ariocarpus fissuratus*
48. *Ariocarpus kotschoubeyanus*
49. *Obergonia denegrii*
50. *Lophophora williamsii*
51. *Epithelantha micromeris*
52. *Neoporteria lusa*
53. *Oroya peruviana*
54. *Hamatocactus setispinus*
55. *Strombocactus disciformis*
56. *Stenocactus multicostatus*
57. *Stenocactus crispatus*
58. *Ferocactus pringlei*
59. *Ferocactus nobilis*
60. *Ferocactus uncinatus*
61. *Echinomastus maddowellii*
62. *Gymnocalycium denudatum*
63. *Gymnocalycium multiflorum*
64. *Gymnocalycium platense*
65. *Gymnocalycium quehlianum*
66. *Echinocactus grusonii*
67. *Echinocactus horizontalis*
68. *Homalocephala texensis*
69. *Astrophytum myrtilloides*
70. *Astrophytum asterias*
71. *Astrophytum capricorne*
72. *Astrophytum ornatum*
73. *Notocactus concinnus*
74. *Notocactus scopae*
75. *Notocactus ottonis*
76. *Notocactus haselbergii*
77. *Notocactus graessneri*
78. *Notocactus leninghausii*
79. *Hickenia microperma*
80. *Melocactus intortus*
81. *Thelocactus bicolor*
82. *Mamillopsis senilis*
83. *Coryphantha erecta*
84. *Coryphantha elephantidens*
85. *Coryphantha bumamma*
86. *Coryphantha poselgeriana*
87. *Coryphantha radians*
88. *Coryphantha palmeri*
89. *Pelecyphora aselliformis*
90. *Mamillaria longimamma*
91. *Mamillaria magnimamma*
92. *Mamillaria parkinsonii*
93. *Mamillaria geminis-pina*
94. *Mamillaria keuwensis*
95. *Mamillaria elegans*
96. *Mamillaria spinosissima*
97. *Mamillaria prolifera*
98. *Mamillaria camptotricha*
99. *Mamillaria candida*
100. *Mamillaria elongata*
101. *Mamillaria fragilis*
102. *Mamillaria plumosa*
103. *Mamillaria uncinata*
104. *Mamillaria hahniana*
105. *Epiphyllum crenatum*
106. *Hatiora salicornioides*
107. *Rhipsalis cactus*
108. *Rhipsalis boulettiana*
109. *Rhipsalis paradoxa*
110. *Mamillaria wildii cristata*

This cover plate is reproduced from "Cacti for the Amateur"—Haselton. Some of the cacti that are shown are not available in the trade.

Those not listed in the catalog cannot be supplied.

The nomenclature used in this catalog is based on the American System of Britton and Rose and the revisions made necessary by recent research as compiled in "Cactaceae" by Marshall and Bock—1941. Cacti will be found in alphabetical order according to first name (genus), in the first 16 pages of this catalog. Succulents will be found on pages 17 to 24.

CACTI AND SUCCULENTS

1942 PRICE LIST

(Price 10 cents deductible from your first order of \$1 or more)

CACTI

ACANTHOCALYCIUM. A genus of small globular plants formerly included in *Echinopsis* or *Lobivia*, handsome in appearance of easy culture and having fine flowers.

A. thionanthum. Has a dark green shiny body with jet black spines which are red when young .50

A. violaceum. Long brownish spines; light violet flowers .50

ACANTHOCEREUS *maculatus.* Again we offer this rare Mexican species. Odd three angled stems of brownish color dotted with grey spots. Nice greenhouse grown plants \$1.00

ANCISTROCACTUS *scheeri.* Globular hooked spines with large thickened roots, flowers yellow .25

APOROCACTUS *conzatti.* A faster growing "Rat Tail" cactus than the following. Flowers larger .35

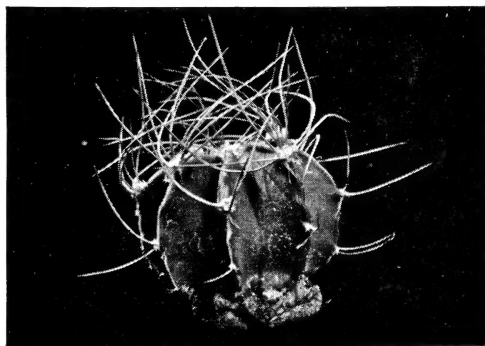
A. flagelliformis. The "Rat Tail Cactus" has long been known as a popular, free, pink flowering pot plant .35

AREQUIPA *leucotricha.* A rarity from Peru with dense reddish-grey spines concealing the body of the plant. Fine grafted specimens .75

ARIOCARPUS *fissuratus.* The "Living Rock" is well named with its curious triangular stone like tubercles. Pretty pinkish flowers. Likes rather loose, dry soil with a pinch of lime. Small ones .25, flowering size .50

ARTHROCEREUS *microsphaericus.* Has small globular jointed stems growing one on the other and bears a large long tubed white flower; from Brazil. Grafted plants .50

A. mirabilis. An odd slender species bearing elegant long tubed flowers. Seedlings .50



Astrophytum capricorne var. *aurea*

ASTROPHYTUM. This interesting genus includes some of the most unique of the many forms found among the Mexican cacti. Attractive, easily grown, and free flowering; they should be in every fine plant collection.

A. asterias. The "Sea Urchin Cactus" is dark, shiny green, each flattened rib dotted with tufts of wool, but spineless; flowers large yellow with red center .50

A. capricorne aurea. Has yellow spines although in the seedling stages very few spines are developed .25. Larger specimens .50

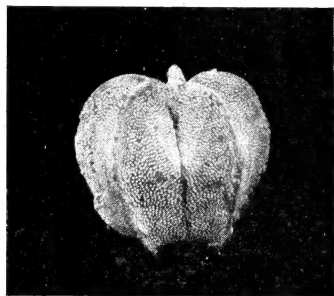
A. capricorne major. Grows larger with curled brownish spines .25

A. capricorne minor. Smaller with weaker spines .25.

A. capricorne senilis. Has more and longer tortuous spines .25

A. myriostigma coahuilense. It has a whiter body than the others .25, larger .35, flowering size .75

A. myriostigma columnaris. The tallest growing of all .35



Astrophytum myriostigma v. *potosina*

A. myriostigma potosina. The "Bishop's Cap" is the best known and most popular of the group. Nice seedlings .25, flowering size .75

A. myriostigma tamaulipensis. .25, flowering size .75

A. myriostigma tetragona. Usually four angled .25, flowering size .75

A. ornatum. Has short stiff yellowish or brownish spines .35, larger .75

BINGHAMIA

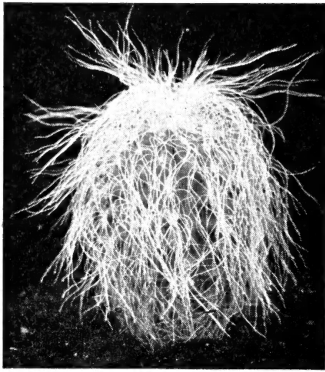
B. chobicensis. Colorful yellow spines .25

B. climaxantha. A new Peruvian species .35

CARNEGIA *gigantea.* The famous "Arizona Giant Cactus." The seedlings offered here make interesting pot plants. Be not concerned about them growing too large for your collection for the first 25 years. Small .25, larger .40

CEPHALOCEREUS *hoppenstedtii.* Long whitish bristly spines .50

C. senilis. "Old Man Cactus" from Mexico is the most popular of all cacti. From the small seedling stage it is covered with pure white bristly hair becoming more attractive as it grows larger .25 and .35. Larger specimens \$1.00 to \$2.00

*Cephalocereus senilis*

CEREUS. Night Blooming cacti growing tall and tree-like, fast growing and bearing large white flowers followed by pulpy edible fruit about the size of an apple. The attractive fruits are yellow, red or purplish in color and are smooth and spineless. Due to speed and ease of culture this genus is best for grafting. Seedling Cereus are fine for small specimens and quick propagation, but for heavy large specimen grafts, only the rooted cuts from mature plants should be used. See "Cacti for the Amateur"—Haselton—for complete directions for grafting.

C. hybrid seedlings for grafting stock 3 to 4 inches in height \$1.00 per 10 plants.

C. hybridus monstrosus. A monstrous form making peculiar irregular growths of grotesque appearance. Small ones .25, larger .50

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. This is a name applied for generations to any species of cactus which opens its flowers at night. The flowers are white, some times tinged with pink or cream shades and are often intensely fragrant. In addition to the above *Cereus*, the following are night blooming—*Acanthocereus*, *Cephalocereus*, *Dendrocereus*, *Eriocereus*, *Harrisia*, *Hylocereus*, *Pilocereus*, *Roseocereus*, *Selenicereus*, *Trichocereus* and *Echinopsis*. The latter two open at night, but remain open during the day. There are many others which can not be named here and some genera include both night and day flowering species.

CHAMAEACEREUS grandiflorus. A pretty light green short columnar species with golden spines and fine red flower. The identity of this one is uncertain, it may be identical with the so-called *Trichocereus huascha* var. *rubra*. Grafted or rooted .75

C. silvestrii. The "Peanut Cactus" is one of the most popular and easily grown of all small cacti and is equally at home indoors or outside. It produces groups of short stems and usually bears its brilliant orange red flowers the first season .15

CLEISTOCACTUS. Slender columnar plants branched from the base flowering freely after one to two feet high with many red tubular blossoms projecting from the sides of the stems, often continuously for several months, followed by bright rose colored fruits about the size of a large cherry, provided cross pollination is made with another plant.

C. baumanii (Scarlet Bugler). Small .25, larger .35.

C. buchtienii. Slender erect with reddish brown spines; flowers wine red .50

C. smaragdiflorus. Flowers tipped with green .75

C. straussii. "Silver Torch." Erect showy plants with bristly spines, easily grown indoors or outside in mild climates .35, large ones \$1.00

CONSOLEA rubescens. A tropical opuntia like species which grows tree-like with chocolate brown pads nearly spineless .50

COPIAPOA cinerea. A rare Chilean one with grayish green body, globular with stiff yellowish spines. Small grafted plants \$1.00, larger specimens grafted \$2.00

CORRYOCACTUS melanotrichus. Forms clumps of erect slender branches, from the high Andes in the vicinity of La Paz, Bolivia. Small .30, larger branched plants .60

CORYPHANTHA. A genus of globular or cylindrical plants bearing large tubercles, interesting spine arrangements and yellow, red or purple flowers, particularly well adapted to pot culture.

C. andreae. Dark green, rounded tubercles, flowers large yellow .25

C. asterias. Tubercles somewhat pointed, flowers pinkish .30

C. bergeriana .25

C. bumamma. Large round tubercles, flowers yellow .50

C. clava. Elongated, yellowish spines and flowers .40

C. cornifera. Globular becoming cone shaped in age, the tubercles somewhat overlapping like a pine cone, flowers yellow .50

C. cubensis. A very rare one from Cuba, believed extinct for thirty years when rediscovered. Difficult to grow on its own roots, but thriving and flowering freely when grafted. We offer select grafted specimens for the collector of hard to get rarities at only .75

C. dyckiana .50

C. echinoidea. Small growing, flowers rose-colored .25

C. elephantidens. Similar to above, but with rose flower .50

C. erecta. Grows taller and elongated, branching at base .50

C. georgii. Low growing plants purplish body when young, flowers light yellow .35

C. jaumevei .30

C. nicelsae. Small growing forming clusters as it grows older, flowers yellow with red center .50

C. ottonis. Grayish-green plant bearing white flowers .50

C. pallida. Pretty species with short thick tubercles, flowers light yellow .50

C. palmeri. Light yellow recurved central spines, pure yellow flowers .60

C. schwarziana .40

C. scolymoides. From Central Mexico .35

C. valida .40

C. vaupeliana .25

DENDROCEREUS nudiflorus. A columnar species from Cuba which grows to large trees in its native habitat, some of which are estimated to be 500 years old. Grows fast in warm weather and likes rich soil and plenty of moisture when growing. The large white flowers are called "Flor de Fiesta" in Cuba. Fine specimens \$1.00

DENMOZA erythrocephala. An attractive globular kind from Argentina. Resembles an *Echinopsis* in form when small, but with age forms a tall "barrel type"

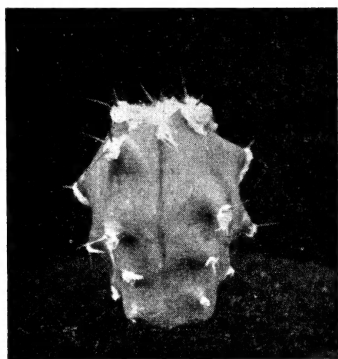
cactus. Has long twisted reddish spines. Likes full sun and has survived outdoor temperatures to 16 degrees F. here. Seedlings .25

ECHINOCACTUS. Sturdy "barrel cactus" of the southwestern U. S. and Mexican deserts. Like coarse well drained soil and full sun for best spine development. Need a rest period with little moisture during the winter months or when not growing.

E. grusonii. The "Golden Barrel" is the finest one of all and one of the most popular. The light green body is covered with golden yellow spines which become more dense and colorful as the plant becomes older and larger. Should be in every collection. Small ones .35, larger specimens \$1.00. Prices on large show specimens quoted on request.

E. horizontalis. A flattened Texas species .20

E. ingens. These become giant "barrels" in their native Mexico weighing hundreds of pounds, but do not hesitate to include one in your window garden as they do not reach such a size during the first hundred years. Perfect seedling plants .25 each. Field grown specimens three to four inches across \$1.00



Echinocactus ingens

ECHINOCEREUS. "Hedgehog Cactus" are found in great variety throughout our southwestern states and Mexico. They usually branch freely forming clusters or mounds of erect stems, but some lie upon the ground in a trailing manner. The flowers are among the largest and most colorful of our desert cacti ranging through yellows, orange, red, pink, magenta and purple, or often in two color combinations such as yellow petals with a red throat. Some of the more difficult kinds are offered as grafted specimens. They like a coarse gravelly soil with good drainage, full sun and a drier rest period when dormant through the winter months. They flower best if growth is not forced with fertilizers and much water.

E. amoenus. Small flattened stems seldom branching, flowers magenta, grafted .75

E. armatus. Mexican species similar to *E. pectinatus* .25

E. blanckii. Slender trailing stems, flowers purple .35

E. cinerascens. Ash colored spines, flowers purple .30

E. conglomeratus .50

E. dasyacanthus. The Texas "Rainbow Cactus." Flowering size plants .50

E. ehrenbergii. Bright green stems, slender white spines .50

E. engelmannii. This native Californian has the most colorful spines of this group, being found in many

variations such as white, cream, brown, reddish and black spine colors and combinations of usually two colors. Grows well and bears early in the spring its huge magenta or purplish flowers. Small single stemmed plants .25, larger branched ones .50, flowering size .75

E. fendleri. Sturdy grower, flowers deep purple .35

E. fitchii. Flowers pink .25

E. knippelianus. Unusual with its blackish green nearly spineless stems, flowers pink .50 each, grafted specimens \$1.00

E. pectinatus. The "Lace Cactus" so called because of the fine net work of pectinate spines covering the plant body. Easily handled, flowers large, ruffled pink .75

E. pentelophus. Slender procumbent species, flower purple .75

E. reichenbachii. "Lace Cactus" easily grown. Large pink flowers .25

E. rigidissimus. The well known Arizona "Rainbow Cactus" are very beautiful when collected, but unfortunately do not last long in cultivation .75 each.

E. salm-dyckianus. Rich orange colored flowers which last nearly a week and remain open at night, whereas most Echinocereus flowers close at night. A rarity at \$1.00

E. scheeri. Slender having long tubed flowers as in Echinopsis, also stays open at night, color deep pink. Rooted .50

E. species nova. An unnamed recently introduced species from Sonora, Mexico, which grows in small clusters resembling Chamaecereus silvestrii (the "Peanut Cactus"). Flowers yellow .50, clusters .75

ECHINOPSIS or "EASTER LILY CACTI." Usually begin to flower at that season and will continue to do so intermittently throughout the summer. The flowers are extremely large, often six to ten inches in length and diameter of the widely spread frilled petals. Some are quite fragrant. They are the easiest of all cacti to grow thriving in rich soil with plenty of water and sunshine, although some like a partial shade. They are more hardy than most cacti. The freely produced offsets are the most satisfactory of all for decorating small bowls and pots as they stand more neglect and do not need any special care.

E. ancistrophora. Has the largest white flower of all, being faintly fragrant. The plant is a rich dark green and the short curved spines lying close to the body make it easy to handle. Small plants .40, two inch specimens \$1.00

E. bridgesii. Short columnar, flower large white .40

E. calochlora. The shiny golden green color of the plant itself make this one a high light in any collection, in addition to its lovely white flower. It likes shade when grown outside, but is most adaptable to indoor or glass house culture. Small plants .35, larger .50

E. campylacantha .25

E. eyresii. Fast growing, sturdy, with very short spines and white fragrant flowers freely produced .25, larger .35, flowering size .75

E. hamatacantha. A small growing one which seldom produces offsets, but has an attractive flower tinged with pink .25, larger flowering size \$1.00

ECHINOPSIS COLLECTION. Six named plants of the free flowering kinds. Our selection \$1.75

E. buottii. A short columnar type from Bolivia. Flowers large, white in center, pink outside. Does not bloom as young as most kinds \$1.00

E. leucantha. Sturdy handsome plant with long black spines. Flower purplish on outer petals, the inner ones white .30

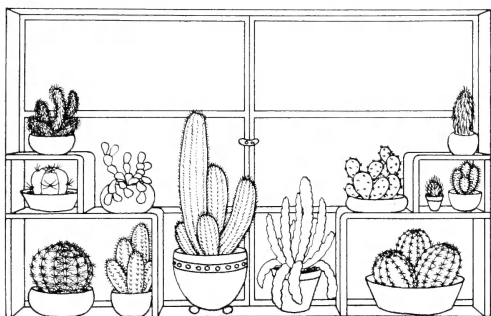
E. leucorhodantha. Flowers pink and white .50

E. multiplex. The best known and most popular of all. Fast growing, producing large pink, fragrant flowers throughout the summer. Be sure to include this one. Small plants .25, big ones .50

E. rhodotricha variety *robusta*. Handsome dark gray green body growing quite large. Flowers white, from Paraguay. Strong plants .75

E. silvestrii. Handsome globular species non-offsetting with stout whitish spines .75

ECHINOPSIS — LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS. Years of hybridizing by experts have produced some fine flowering types which are worthy of special consideration. The following four named originations are highly recommended.

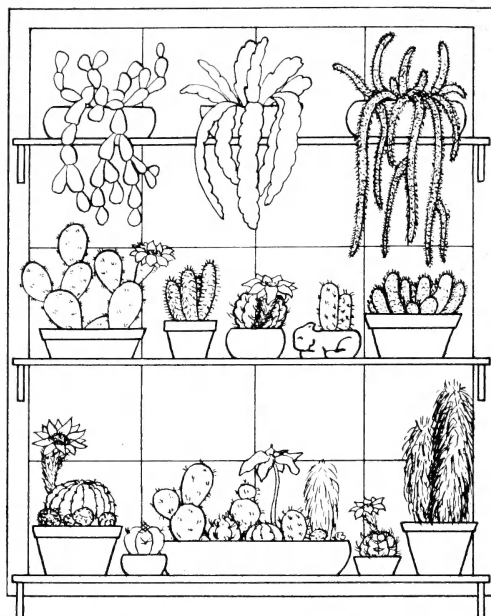


Artistic arrangement for a broad window sill.

E. hyb. cascade. Flowers very large, white tinged with pink .35, flowering size \$1.75

E. hyb. ducor. An excellent free flowering pink .35, flowering size \$1.75

E. "Heavenly Twins" hybrid. Bears large double pink flowers .50, flowering size \$1.00



Window shelves are easily installed with ordinary wall brackets.

E. hyb. makla. A dark colored plant exceptionally free flowering, producing medium size orchid pink blossoms. This one as in other Echinopsis flower best if the offsets are kept picked off .35, flowering size \$1.75

E. "Rosea" hybrid. A dark green short spined plant bearing a large colorful rose pink flower .50

E. hyb. splendor. Large very deep pink flowers shading paler toward the center. Undoubtedly the deepest, strongest color yet produced in any Echinopsis hybrid .35, flowering size \$1.00

E. unnamed seedling hybrids. We have a quantity of seedling hybrids which have not yet flowered which should produce some interesting varieties. Five vigorous seedlings \$1.00. Flowering size hybrids not named shipped with buds during the summer months \$1.00 each.

EPIPHYLLUMS OR ORCHID CACTI

Deservedly taking the spotlight with all the dramatic appeal of a lovely leading lady, we find our "orchid cacti" getting more and more applause as its distinctive, breath-taking beauty becomes known to more lovers of flowers. In colors, these skillfully hybridized Epiphyllum blossoms range from purest white to flashy shades of carmine, cerise and purple, through a wide range of intermediate blended shades of creamy yellow, soft pinks and cool violets. In size, they vary from the three inch clustering blossoms of the dainty Empress types to the giant ten inch flowers of many larger varieties.

EPIPHYLLUM CULTURE

Ideal soil mixture consists of 6 parts leaf mold, 3 parts well-rotted manure, and 4 parts decomposed granite or concrete sand, or a mixture of the two if both are available. The soil must be coarse so that it will drain easily and the pot or other container should have drainage holes at the bottom as water stagnation will cause damage to the roots. The branches of hanging basket types may be allowed to hang naturally but other kinds should be staked and tied for ease in handling. The slender bamboo stakes sold by nurseries are ideal for this purpose. The soil should be kept moist at all times and the plants should be kept in partial shade.

Rooted cuttings are about 6 inches long and may not be expected to flower this year. If buds appear they should be removed in order to conserve the strength of the plant for new growth. Medium size plants are those which bear one to several branches and some of them may bloom this year. Specimen size plants are 2 feet to 3 feet high with exception of the dwarf types. These plants will bloom this season and will be shipped in bud if ordered in time for March or April delivery. Some kinds bloom later than others and can be shipped in bud during May or even June. But the early flowering types, such as *E. Ackermannii*, should be ordered earlier.

Specimen size plants are NOT PREPAID, but will be shipped express collect.

HYBRIDS

ACKERMANNII. One of the oldest and best known having rather small light red flowers. It is the earliest to bloom in the spring and frequently thereafter having a not so prolific flowering season in the fall. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium \$1.00, rooted cutting .25

A. D. HOUGHTON. Large flower with large rounded petals of scarlet, the inner ones flame-color bordered with violet. Originated by the beloved author of "The Cactus Book," the late Dr. A. D. Houghton, friend of all cactus lovers. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .50

AGATHA (syn. Peach Blow). A reliable bloomer pink with crimson center. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium branched \$1.50, rooted cutting .35

AMBER QUEEN. Vigorous free flowering with 8 inch flame red on outer petals, the inner ones orange red edged with violet rose, center amber to yellow. Specimen \$4.00, medium branched \$1.25, rooted cutting .35

ARISTOCRAT. Bears giant ten inch flowers of deep red with wide petals, light red in the center of each and tinged with violet at the edges which are crinkled and wavy. Rooted cuts \$1.00

AUTUMN. Erect triangular stems bearing thick tubed, many petaled red, orange tinged flowers. Sometimes bloom in autumn but mostly in spring. Specimen \$4.00, medium \$2.00, rooted cutting .35

BELLA. Bell shaped soft pink, with wavy incurved petals. Specimen \$5.00, medium \$2.00, rooted cutting .35

BO PEEP. An elegant hanging basket type of small growth habit with 3 to 4 inch flat opening flowers of reddish purple with a deep red center stripe. Rooted cut .75

CAMILLO SCHNEIDER. Flowers are a burnt orange-copper with a magenta and green center. Rooted cuts .40

CONWAY'S GIANT. A sturdy, vigorous grower bearing unusually large, deep red and purple blossoms, the newly grown stems of a deep red or purplish color. Specimen \$4.00, medium \$1.50, rooted cutting .40

COOPERI. A vigorous erect plant, flowers large, fragrant, inner petals white, the outer ones narrow, pointed, lemon yellow. Rooted cuttings .35, medium size \$1.50, specimen plant \$5.00

DAZZLER. A basket type, free flowering with brilliant Chinese vermillion flowers. Rooted cut .50

DESERT SUNRISE. Elegant flowers shaped like a water lily of medium size, the outer petals scarlet, the inner ones orange-red edged with violet. A striking popular variety much in demand. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$1.25, rooted cutting .25

DEUTSCHE KAISERIN. This one has a different type of flower from the previous listing, characterized by much smaller flowers having a set of flaring outer petals, the inner ones forming a tube. It is particularly useful in making corsages. It is more profuse in flowering than any other of this group, being literally covered with its dainty pink flowers over a period of about two weeks. I have seen large specimens in tubs covered with hundreds of flowers. It is suitable for the hanging basket, in fact grows best when the short stems are allowed to hang down. Medium size \$1.50, rooted cutting .25

EDEN. Strong plant with large wide opening flowers, outer petals bronze, next yellow, innermost white. Fragrant. Specimen \$5.00, medium \$1.75, rooted cutting .50

ENCANTO. Large profuse flowers of delicate pink salmon with a light violet center. A new one of real merit. Rooted cut \$1.00

FAIRYLAND. A remarkable flat opening flower of violet magenta with a bluish cast and light salmon center stripe, the center petals bear a white stripe near the base forming a star in the center of the blossom. Rooted cuttings only .75

FIESTA. A strong grower, free flowering with brilliant blossoms, quite large, the outer petals orange shading to scarlet at the edges, the inner ones orange-scarlet bordered with violet and fragrant upon opening which is not often noted in the brighter colored types. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$2.00; rooted cutting .50

FLAMINGO. Large rich orange, with magenta center shading to pink. Specimen \$4.00, medium \$2.00, rooted cutting .50

FLOR DEL SOL (syn. Henna). A vigorous grower with a distinctive henna colored flower. Petals narrow, lacquered of even coloring. Specimen \$5.00, medium \$2.00, rooted cutting .50

FLORENCE HOUGHTON. A lovely lavender pink wide opening flower. Rooted cut .50

GARNET. Erect compact well shaped plant, flowers deep garnet red with purplish throat. Specimen \$4.00, rooted cutting .35

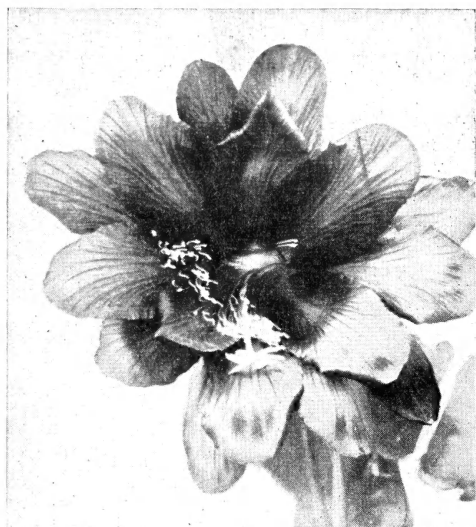
GLORIA. A reliable bloomer having eight to nine inch flowers unique in that the flower color varies from apricot to orange or reddish according to growing conditions. One of the finest. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$1.50, rooted cutting .25



Marseillaise

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION. Three specimen plants in bud; our selection, different colors, guaranteed to flower for \$8.00. Order early for delivery between April first and July first.

Specimen Epiphyllums make an appropriate Mother's Day gift. Place orders now for delivery later.

*Mon Cherie*

GYPSY GIRL. A new hybrid of unusual merit. Outer petals are a tan flame color, the center is a bronze purple with violet shading. Rooted cuts \$1.00

HANS REHM. Has attractive wavy stems edged with bronze, flowers large, wide, dark red on outer petals, inner petals orange shading to red and bordered with a violet stripe. Specimen \$4.00, medium \$1.75, rooted cutting .35

HERMOSSISSIMUS. A tall growing variety with deeply crenate stems; the flowers with slender outstanding petals in a vivid color combination of scarlet and crimson with violet edges and an orange central stripe. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .25

JANET. Flowers large scarlet red throughout, long lasting. Rooted cutting .35

JENKINSONII. Large flat opening flower, bright orange red with violet eye. Specimen \$4.00, medium \$1.50, rooted cutting .35

JORG SEIPKE. Flowers white with an orchid overcast. Stems vigorous and crenate. Rooted cut \$1.00

JOSEPH DE LAET. A medium sized flower of lovely tones; the outer petals scarlet, the next row scarlet and violet, the inner ones orchid with a central salmon stripe. Specimen plant, \$6.00, medium size \$2.50, rooted cutting .50

KINCHIJUNGA. Large white flowers, very fragrant, tube chocolate brown with stiff triangular bracts, on a tall, vigorous plant. Specimen \$5.00, medium \$1.50, rooted cutting .25

MANFRED VON RICHTHOFEN. Exquisite orchid flowering variety of medium size, inner petals frilled. Rooted cut .50

MARSELLAISE. Large flower with erect, deep red outer petals, the inner petals wide and slightly cupped with a center stripe of deep red-violet, shading to lavender and edged in white. Rooted cutting .50, medium \$4.00

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTIONS

Ten select rooted cuttings of our selection covering a good color range \$3.00; ten fine medium size plants our selection \$12.50.

MAUVETTE. Eight inch flowers of mauve or light magenta. A vigorous grower. Rooted cutting .50, medium \$2.50

MON CHERIE. A spectacular flower with pencilled red stripes on a yellow background. Rooted cutting .50, medium \$2.50

MONTEZUMA. Has a medium sized cup and saucer type flower with the outer petals reflexed, the inner ones cup-shaped; a marvelous combination of amber, orange, pink and violet towards the center. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .40

NIOBE. Flowers deep scarlet tinged with violet. Good hanging basket plant. Rooted cutting .35

ORIOLE. Vigorous plant bearing large 10 to 11 inch white and yellow flowers. Rooted cuts .35

PADRE. A heavy bright green stemmed plant with dainty waxy shell-pink blossoms. A great favorite. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$1.50, rooted cutting .35

PEACOCKII. An erect plant with bristly triangular stems. Extra large wide flower, carmine red shading to luminous violet center. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$1.50, rooted cutting .40

POINSETTIA. A hanging basket type with short light green crinkly stems bearing bright scarlet flowers resembling the plant for which it is named. Rooted cut .35, medium \$1.00

PROFESSOR EBERT. Bright green triangular erect stems of moderate height bearing unusual flowers of a solid violet carmine color. Rooted cut .35, medium \$2.00, specimen \$4.00

ROSETTA. A giant empress type with flowers nearly four inches across of deep rose or pink magenta. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .50

ROYALROSE. Wide opening flower of rose buff, deep lilac at base shading to a silvery edge. Rooted cut \$1.00

SCARLET GIANT. Vigorous free flowering variety with wide orange-scarlet flower. Highly recommended. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$1.25, rooted cutting .25

SCHEHERAZADE. Sturdy grower with magenta pink flowers. Formerly called magenta. Rooted cut .50

SUNBURST. Showy burnt orange red flowers with a deep violet center. Plant small, a good hanging basket type. Rooted cut .50, medium size \$1.50

SUN GODDESS (syns. Copper, Bronze, Hugh Evans Bronze, Sun Fugitive). Largest of all flowers up to eleven inches across, copper red to burnt orange. Specimen \$6.00, medium \$2.50, rooted cutting .75

THUNDER CLOUD. The darkest flower of all, a combination of deep black-red, scarlet and purple. I like this one best of all. Rooted cut \$1.00

TREASURE ISLAND. A fine flower of light peach-salmon with a light lavender cerise center. Brilliant cerise stamens complete the color harmony. Attracted great attention on Treasure Island at the San Francisco exhibit. Only cuttings now available at \$1.00

EPIPHYLLUM SEED

A mixture of large flowering sorts in a wonderful color range. These hybrids are not identical with their parents, but will give a great variety of forms and colors. Thus are new kinds created, a fascinating pastime for those who have time and space to grow them. Per packet .10, per 100 seeds .40

VALENCIA. Deeply crenate wavy stems bearing bright orange flowers. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$2.50, rooted cutting .35

VIVE ROUGE. If you can use just one Epiphyllum get this one. Wide flat opening flowers bright scarlet with a violet throat. One of the most floriferous of all. Specimen plant \$3.00, medium size \$1.00, rooted cutting .25

VIVIANA. Erect symmetrical plants with large wide opening flowers of crimson red becoming more crimson, the inner petals edged with violet tinges. The flowers remain open five or six days, increasing in size. Specimen plant \$4.00, medium size \$1.00, rooted cutting .25

WANDA. Medium size flowers of two tone salmon. Rooted cutting .35

WILLIAM DE LAET. Medium size flowers of intensely vivid color ranging from vivid Chinese red, lacquered outer petals to violet-purple center petals which are delicately ruffled. One of our favorites and highly recommended. Rooted cut .50, medium \$2.50, specimen \$7.50

WRAYII. Large with yellowish outer petals, creamy white in center. Rooted cutting .35, medium \$2.00

Specimen size plants are NOT PREPAID. Rooted cuts and medium size will be sent by parcel post prepaid. In addition to the gorgeous selections offered above we have scores of new and equally desirable kinds under propagation. Ask for special list ready about midsummer.

TRUE SPECIES

EPIPHYLLUM. The following are true species some of which are one of the parents of the foregoing hybrid Epiphyllums. The following seven species are white and night flowering.

E. anguliger. The stems are regularly notched with angular notches and is commonly known as the "Fish-bone Cactus." Often grown for its ornamental stems. Flowers yellowish white and small. Very fragrant. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .35

E. crenatum. A vigorous plant, having large, white fragrant flowers. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$2.50, rooted cutting .35

E. guatemalense. A tropical species with broad heavy stems. Flowers white. Medium size \$2.50, rooted cutting .75

E. oxypetalum. Free flowering with very large, white, cup-shaped, fragrant flowers. Medium size \$2.50, rooted cutting .75

E. pittieri. A Costa Rican species bearing white, small, narrow petaled flowers. Rooted cutting .75

E. strictum. Plant stiff and erect bearing white, narrow petaled flowers; pistil crimson. Specimen plant \$5.00, medium size \$2.00, rooted cutting .35

EPITHELANTHA micromeris. The "Button Cactus" is probably the smallest of all cacti. Mature flowering size plants seldom grow to more than an inch or two across. The tiny pinkish flowers are followed by brilliant red fruits .25, for the Texas collected plants.

E. micromeris var. *greggii.* A larger growing variety of distinct appearance .35

E. micromeris var. *tuberosus.* Produces tuberous roots when older .25

E. micromeris var. *ungispinus.* Another Mexican variety .25

All the above will grow faster and larger if grafted. The above three are small seedlings.

ERIOCEREUS. Formerly classified as *Harrisia* the red fruited species of this genus have been reclassified under this name, leaving only the yellow fruited species under the former name. Their stems are of a clambering habit and may be trained over arbors or the side of a building where they will reward one with frequent masses of giant white slightly fragrant flowers at intervals all through the summer months, followed by bright red showy fruits which are quite attractive as they remain several weeks before reaching maturity. They flower at night and are a few of the scores of species of cacti which you may be told are "Night Blooming Cereus."

E. bonplandi. The fastest growing and most robust of all, also the largest flowers. All of the *Eriocereus* like mellow rich soil and plenty of water during the summer months if vigorous growth is desired. Unrooted cuts .30

E. guelichii. Also a vigorous grower, but the stems are not quite as large as the above. The flowers are tinged with pink on the outer petals and are fragrant, and are profusely produced. This group is quite hardy in regions of light frosts where oranges may be grown .50

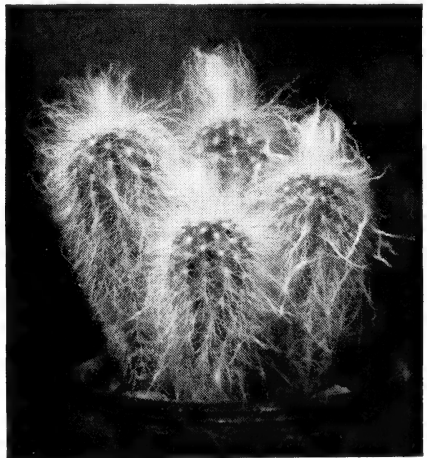
E. martinii. Branches of this one are much shorter and of a shrubby habit when grown in the full sun. It is the most profuse bloomer of all cacti with us, large specimens seldom being without flowers during the summer and fall months. This one is most suitable for pot culture as the stems are shorter than the others. The flowers are white and since it is self fertile the bright red fruits always set .20 each for seedlings, larger ones .50

E. pomanensis. A rarer one from Northwestern Argentina, the spiny stems of which are quite attractive, but is slower to flower than the others .50

E. pomanensis var. *grossi.* Small plants .25

E. regelii. Stems more slender and longer with flowers more deeply tinged with pink .75

E. tortuosus. Has stouter more heavily armed branches, with the flowers lightly tinged with pink \$1.00



Espostoa lanata seedlings

ESCOBARIA. Small growing round or short globular plants usually forming clusters, closely related to Mamillaria. Need loose well drained soil, sunlight with a pinch of lime in the soil mixture.

E. runyonii. Seedlings .30

ESPOSTOA *lanata*. "Snow Ball Cactus." A Peruvian rarity from the high Andes covered with pure white wool. Fine seedling plants .25, larger ones .75

E. lanata var. from Marañon Valley, stronger growing and more spiny than the above .25

E. melanostele. Small .30

FACHEIROA *blossfeldiora* (syn. *Thrixanthocereus*) see Cactus Journal of April, 1938. We are fortunate to offer small seedlings of this rare Peruvian species at .50

F. ulei. Golden spined, Brazilian, columnar species .50

FEROCACTUS. "Barrel Cactus" are globular or elongated after great age, heavily armed with attractive often colorful spines and make handsome pot specimens requiring little space as they grow rather slowly. Give them coarse well drained sandy soil, water lightly during the growing season, but keep drier in the winter dormant months, specially the large collected specimens. Small seedling plants require more water when kept in small pots which dry out quickly.

F. acanthodes. The "California Barrel Cactus" is handsome with its colorful reddish spines. Small ones .50, five inch specimens .75 (not postpaid). Large exhibition specimens can be supplied if desired. Ask for quotation and state size wanted. Seedlings .25

F. alamosanus. Seedlings of this one are the fastest growing of any that I have ever grown. Spines reddish .50

F. covillei. The "Arizona Barrel Cactus." Sturdy plants with long stiff reddish gray spines .50, three to four inch specimens \$1.00

F. crassihamatus. Seedlings .35

F. echidne. Small ones .25

F. fordii. From Lower California .25

F. horridus. Each .50

F. latispinus. The "Devil's Tongue Cactus," so called because of the wide flat recurved spine which may be yellowish or red. The spine growth on this and other seedling Ferocactus is different during the first two or three seasons growth. Nice seedling plants .25

F. macrodiscus. Seedlings .20

F. melocactiformis (Syn. *F. electracanthus*). Makes an attractive specimen with its long yellowish spines .35

F. stainesii (Syn. *F. pilosus*). Pretty Mexican species .35

F. viridescens. One of the smallest of all Ferocactus, native to California, colorful reddish spines. Seedlings .25

F. wislizenii. Sturdy type from Arizona. Seedlings .25

FRAILEA. "Midget Cacti" are the smallest growing of the cactus family, seldom becoming more than an inch or two across. The small flowers are yellow, but some set fruit and fertile seed without opening.

F. dadakii .25, *F. grabliana* .25, *F. gracillima* .25, *F. pumila* .25

GYMNOCALYCIUM. An interesting genus of South American cacti, globular or flattened, the ribs raised into protuberances pointed below as in a chin, hence called "Chin Cacti." They are most adaptable to small pots and indoor culture, free flowering, of easy culture and we recommend them highly.

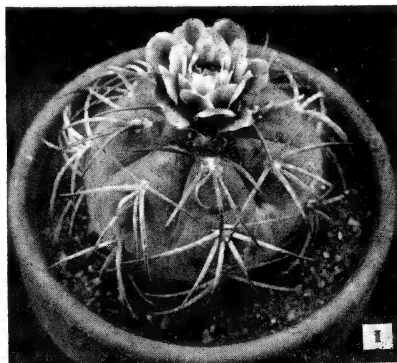
G. anistii. Flowers large white, large field grown flowering specimens \$1.50, seedlings .35

G. bodenbenderianum .35

G. damsii. Seedlings .20

G. denticatum. Flower white or pinkish, rooted .75

G. gibbosum. Field grown, flowering size \$1.50, seedlings .25



Gymnocalycium loricatum

G. gibbosum var. *schlumbergeri*. Nice seedling plants .40

G. lafaldense. Dwarf species with harmless gray spines, flowers pink .35

G. loricatum. Large, heavy drooping spines. Seedlings .25

G. mihanovitchii. Pretty small growing species with dark green body with maroon markings. Produces its odd green flowers freely. Seedlings usually flower within a year from planting .45

G. multiflorum .30

G. occultum. Rare .45

G. quehlianum. Attractive with white or pinkish flowers .75

G. saglione. Large garden grown specimens \$1.00, seedlings .25

G. schickendantzii. Beautiful heavily spined plant with odd flowers that have a blue tinge on the outer sepals or tube scales .50

G. venturianum. A red flowering species of easy culture .30

HAMATOCACTUS *setispinus*. The most satisfactory of the Texas cacti for pot culture. Easily grown, flower yellow with red center, produced several times each summer, followed by brilliant red fruits .25, flowering size .35, large specimens .50

HARIOTA *salicornoides*. A freely branching plant with short odd knobby or club-like branchlets growing one upon the other, often reddish in color. Likes shade. Flowers salmon colored .50

HARRISIA *brookii* .25

H. portoricensis .25

HELIOCEREUS *speciosus*. Has erect triangular stems and brilliant scarlet purple tinged wide flowers. The parent of most hybrid Epiphyllums. Good pot subject likes part shade and moisture .50

HOMALOCEPHALA *texensis*. Seedling .20

HYLOCEREUS. Climbing, tropical, shade loving cacti having large white nocturnal flowers often intensely fragrant. Because of the speed of growth it is difficult to keep shipping size plants available, and since they root quickly and easily we offer the following: unrooted cuttings, or we will root them to order for ten cents each additional.

H. cubensis .50, *H. extensis* .50, *H. guatemalensis* .50, *H. ocamponis* .50, *H. polyrhizus* .50, *H. trigonus* .20, *H. triangularis* .20, *H. undatus* (the "Honolulu Queen Cactus") .20, *H. costaricensis* .25

LEMAIREOCEREUS. Tall growing tree-like cacti from Mexico which become quite large in their native habitat, but seedling plants make fine attractive specimens suitable to indoor culture or outdoor in southern climates where frosts are light.

L. beneckii. Called "Silver Tip" or "Silver Cane" because of its handsome grayish green skin with a frosted white waxy covering. Has short black spines, undulated ribs, is a fast grower and we recommend it for every collection. Sturdy plants .50, exhibition specimens \$1.00

L. hollianus. Seedlings .25

L. laetus, Rare Peruvian .50

L. marginatus. The "Pipe Organ" cactus, attractive with its sturdy green columns and closely set short spines forming a distinct margin along the edges of the broad flattened ribs .25, larger .50

L. pruinosus. Fast growing four or five angles later becoming grayish or pruinose in color. Seedlings .20, large specimens \$1.50

L. thurberi. Brown spined .35

L. weberi. Mexican giant .45

LEUCHTENBERGIA principis. Called "Agave Cactus" because its long slender tubercles tipped with straw like spine formations cause it to resemble an Agave or Century Plant rather than a cactus. Flowers very large and yellow. Nice seedling plants .75

LOBIVIA. A genus of rather small growing plants single headed or forming clusters of many heads prized for the colorful day blooming flowers ranging from yellow through orange and reds, often with two tone color arrangements. Need loose well drained soil, water well when growing, but keep dormant and rather dry during the winter months for best flowers. Because seed is difficult to obtain most of these are offered as grafted specimens. They like full sun and prefer out door locations.

L. allegriana. Bright green body, scarlet flower .35

L. atrovirens. A neat short spined species offsetting freely .25

L. aurea. Easily grown, flower large golden yellow. Small .25, larger .50

L. backebergii. Light pea green body, nearly spineless; flower bright carmine .35

L. binghamiana. Small clustering, free flowering with bright red flowers .25

L. caespitosa. Long yellow spines, flower yellow and red .35

L. chrysantha. Chocolate gray body; golden flowers shading to a coffee color on the outer petals. Grafted .50

L. chrysochete. Elegant .25

L. drijveriana var. *aurantiaca*. Grafted .50

L. jamatimensis. The most beautiful with its chocolate brown body overlaid with rows of lighter colored spines lying flat against the ribs making it easy to handle. The flowers are a dark blood red. I have seen them two inches in diameter on a one inch plant Grafted .50, larger with offsets \$1.00, rooted plants .50

L. jamatimensis var. *setosa*. Has short white bristly spines and a yellow flower. Rooted or grafted .50, large specimens \$1.00

L. hertrichiana. Fast growing freely offsetting, with bright green body. Produces flowers more profusely than any other Lobivia that we have grown. Large red flower .60, smaller .30

L. jajoiana. Distinctive with whitish radial spines and black central; flowers red with black throat. Seedlings .20, larger .50

L. hossei. Rare slow growing species. Grafts \$1.00

L. lateritia. Rooted plant .40

L. longispina. Seedling .20

L. mistiensis. A distinctive species from near the Peruvian volcano Misti. Plant body a peculiar shade of blue-gray-green slightly glaucous. Flowers in shades of red tinged with violet .40

L. neo-haageana. Grows in clusters of grayish green heads tinged with red with short harmless spines. Flowers salmon. Grafted .35, larger specimens .50

L. pseudocachensis. A small clustering species with short harmless spines; flower bright deep red. Grafted .40

L. raphidacantha. Bears the longest spines of all, a beautiful reddish color when newly grown. Grafted large specimens .75

L. rebutioides. Attractive chocolate brown body; flower citron yellow. Rooted specimens .75

L. rubescens. Vigorous grower, the young spines reddish; flower large yellow .50, larger flowering specimens on own roots \$1.50

L. wegheiana. Bright yellow spined; flower lilac; from the highest Andes of Central Bolivia. Rare. Grafted .75

LOPHOCEREUS schottii. A columnar type four to five angled bordered on ribs with dark spines. Small ones .25, specimens \$1.00

LOPHOPHORA williamsii. Known to the Indians as "Peyote" or "Sacred Mushroom" later named "Mescal Button," "Dry Whiskey" or "Dope Cactus." This one has in the past had more scientific and literary publicity than any other, because it contains an alkali which when eaten is said to produce colorful visions. It is, however, an attractive pot plant with large flattened gray green ribs dotted with tufts of silky hairs and frequently bears small pink flowers. A "must have" for every collector. Small ones .35, large specimens .75

MACHAEROCEREUS eruca. The "Creeping Devil Cactus" so named because it grows prostrate upon the ground after growing large enough to lean over and is armed with stiff needle sharp spines. Known only from the vicinity of Magdalena Bay, Lower California .75

MALACOCARPUS vorwerckianus. We are fortunate in being able to offer this rarity from Colombia in perfect flowering specimen plants at .75

April 7, 1941.

Thank you very much for the shipment of plants which I received in perfect condition. I am very much pleased over the size of these beautiful plants.

RICHARD THURM, Woodside, N. Y.

MAMILLARIA

A genus of small growing cacti low, rounded or elongated, bearing flowers in a circle around the top of the stem ranging in color through white, yellow, pink, red or magenta. They are the best adapted to small pot, bowl and indoor culture. Small plants are suitable for two inch pots for several seasons or several may be placed in a bowl or window box. The bright, shiny, red fruits which burst forth several months after flowering are often more attractive than the small star-like flowers. They grow easily from seed and many kinds will mature and flower in from one to three growing seasons. When grafted on *Cereus* seedlings or large *Cereus* cuttings they quickly reach maturity and offset freely rapidly forming large specimen clusters. A collection of this group is a source of never ending interest and admiration and is a good one to specialize on as there are several hundred species and intergrading varieties.

MAMILLARIA albicans. Very neat .35

M. applanata .20.

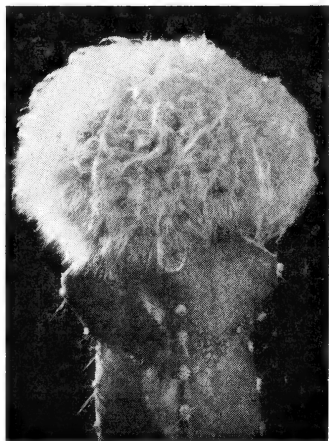
M. baumii. Bears unusual yellow flowers .35

M. bocasana. The "Powder Puff," covered with white silky hair bearing creamy yellowish flowers, forming clumps as it grows older; small ones .25, larger .35, specimen clumps \$1.00

M. boedeckeriana .50

M. calacantha. New, fast growing .25

M. camptotricha. The "Bird's Nest" has long slender bright green tubercles tipped with yellow twisted spines, easily grown and forming clusters early; flower white .20 and .35



Mamillaria bocasana inermis.
White woolly grafted specimens .50

M. candida. Covered with dense white spines .25

M. caput medusae. "Medusae's Head" small ones .20

M. carnea. Dark green body, spines black, flowers flesh colored .20

M. carretii. Bright yellow hooked spines .30

M. celsiana. Handsome, densely covered with creamy-yellow spines, flowers carmine .20, larger .35

M. centricircha .20

M. chionocephala. Globular with whitish dense spines .25, larger .50

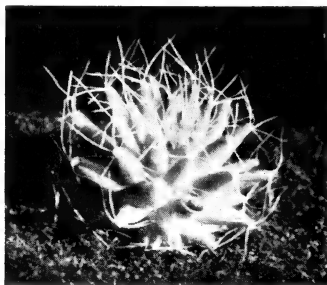
M. compressa. Tubercles angular and large with long white spines, flowers light pink .25

M. crucigera. Covered with dense white spines, four centrals in form of a cross .25, larger .35

M. dealbata. White spined .20

M. dolichocentra. A fast growing attractive one with bright green, angled tubercles, few spines and carmine flowers, fine for indoor culture. Nice plants .35, smaller .25

M. durispina. Rather heavy brownish spines, flowers carmine, a good grower .15



Mamillaria camptotricha

M. elegans. Dainty white spined with brown central spines and small carmine flower .50, smaller .25

M. elongata. Has slender finger-like stems covered with short yellow spines, branches freely, flower white star-like. Small plants .20, with branches .35

M. elongata var. *rufocrocea*. A fox-red spined variety of the popular "Lady Fingers" .25

M. elongata var. *stella aurata*. Golden spines .25 and .35

M. elongata var. *viperina* .15

M. erythrosperma. A small clustering plant with a hooked spine. Single heads .25, clusters .50

M. ferra rubra. New .30

M. fragilis. A miniature plant .15

M. fragilis var. *minima*. Smaller than type .15

M. galeottii. Similar to dolichocentra .25

M. gigantea. The "Giant Mamillaria" grows well and fast making a large flattened sphere, flowers greenish yellow .40, smaller .20

M. guelzowiana. Hairy .50

M. haageana. A neat little plant with dense white central spines and brown centrals bearing a circle of rose colored flowers around the tip .40 each, smaller .20

M. heeseana. Also known as *petterssonii*, grows large with brownish spines .50, smaller .20

M. heyderi. Low growing flattened plant, flowers light pink with darker central stripe on petals .25, flowering size .50

M. hidalgensis. Dark green body with few black short spines, flowers reddish .25

M. johnstonii. A rare one from Sonora, Mexico .20

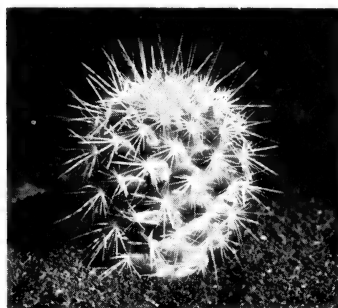
M. klissingiana. Densely spined like a gray-white ball. A beautiful plant but difficult .25

M. kunzeana. Has hooked spines and white silky hair, very similar to *M. bocasana*, but not quite so hairy. Nice ones .20, larger ones .40

M. lloydii. Grows into a flattened sphere, spines whitish to brown, flowers pinkish white .25

M. martinezii. A dainty ball-like plant densely spined with short gray-white spines, very attractive, flowers pink. Small .20, larger ones .40

M. melanocentra. Similar to above, but with black spines, flowers reddish .20 each.



Mamillaria nunezii

M. microbelia. The "Little Sun" with golden radial spines forming dark centrals as it grows older. Very pretty .25 and .35

M. mystax. Grows large with many grayish-red spines with many dark red flowers. A fine one. Good size ones .50, smaller .35

M. nunezii. A good grower with many fine white to brown spines making fine specimens in a short time .15

M. orcuttii. Has woolly areoles and white and brown spines. A very pretty plant .25

M. parkinsonii. Attractive white spined with brown tipped radials, the heads divide as the plant grows older, forming clumps .40, smaller .20

M. perbella. Globular with tiny white spines and pink flowers. Easily grown and very attractive .25

M. perbella lanata. Similar to above, but axils of the tubercles are woolly .25

M. pfeifferi. Covered with a twisted mass of yellowish spines in older plants, not so colorful when small. Small specimens .35

M. prolifera. A Cuban species which increases by many offsets which may be rooted to make new plants. The spines are grayish-white and soft. Easily handled. Small ones .15, clusters .50

M. pseudoperbella. The "Monkey Face" resembles *M. perbella*, but the heads divide so that a fancied resemblance to a simian grimace is sometimes seen. Small ones .25

M. quirobensis. Another fish-hook .25

M. rhodantha chrysacantha. Large growing many stiff grayish-yellow spines, flowers carmine .25, larger .35

M. saetigera .25

M. schmollii. A pretty little one with white radial and brown central spine, flowers rose .15, larger .35

M. sphaerica. A pretty one having bright shiny yellow-green long tubercles tipped with weak yellow spines. Its flowers are large bright yellow and freely produced. Nice seedling plants .35

M. spinosissima. Meaning spiniest, a mass of rather long, fine spines white to reddish, flowers scarlet. Very fine .50, smaller .25

M. standleyi. A rare one from Sonora, Mexico .40

M. umbrina. Fast growing .15

M. uncinata. Flat, dull green body with a short hooked spine on each tubercle, flower reddish-white from near San Luis Potosi, Mexico. Grows well .25, small .15

M. vaupelii. A fine new species with bright spines, some orange red, flowers red. Very desirable .25, larger specimens .40

M. viereckii. A dwarf one with fine bristly spines, flowers in one year from seed, flowers white, freely produced, when plant is only one half inch in diameter .25

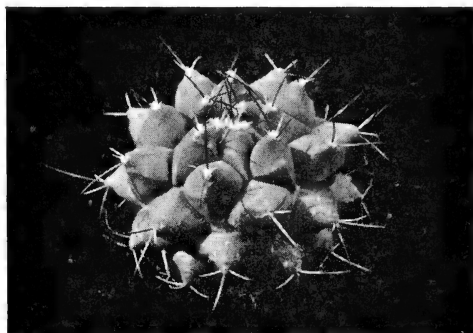
M. weisingeri. Robust .20

M. wildii. Small with light brown hooked central, flowers whitish .25

M. winteriae. Flattened with large angled tubercles, bearing the largest pink flowers that I have ever seen on a Mamillaria, fully one inch in diameter. Rare .20

M. zabniana. Similar to winteriae, but smaller .25

M. zeilmanniana. A dainty one with brown hooked spine .35



Mamillaria winteriae

M. zeyeriana. Large growing with dense, longish whitish-gray spines, often reddish or brown .25

MAMILLOPSIS *senilis*. A beautiful pure white species similar in appearance to the Mamillarias, but having a long tubed bright orange-red flower. As it is best when grafted we offer fine grafted specimens at .75

MELOCACTUS. Peculiar barrel type cacti topped with a flowering head or cephalium from which the flowers and fruits appear. Small plants as offered below have not yet developed this organ, but they are well worth including in the exotic collection.

M. antonii. Seedlings .50

M. babilensis. Seedling .20

M. intortus. The well known "Turk's Cap" from the West Indies. Small plants resemble Echinopsis, but are distinctive as the body is shaded with green, red and bronze topped with tan and brown spines. Fine plants .65, smaller .25

M. lemairei. A smaller growing "Turk's Cap," .40

M. melocactus. Plants resemble *M. intortus* .50

M. neryi. From Brazil .75

MONVILLEA. Slender upright plants closely allied to the genus *Cereus* and having large white night blooming flowers.

M. cavendishii. Free flowering, much branched as it grows older. Single stemmed plants .75, small .20

M. diffusa. A tall growing one from Southern Ecuador. Twelve inch plants .75

M. insularis. The most eastern cactus, native to an island off the coast of Brazil .75

M. marmorata. Meaning marbled because of its peculiarly marked stems. Grafted .75

M. phaeacanthus. Another rare Brazilian species .75

M. spegazzinii. Slender gray-green stems with jet black spines. Very attractive .40

MYRTILLOCACTUS *cochal*. Large seedling plants .75

M. geometrizans. Grows sturdily with a beautiful blue-green body .35, smaller .25

NEOLLOYDIA *grandiflora*. Bears star-like spine clusters and large purple flowers .25



Nyctocereus serpentinus

N. rhabdicantha. Slender, erect, long tubercled, flowers white-yellow .25

NEOPORTERIA. Interesting Chilean plants outstanding in appearance. As they grow very slowly on their own roots we offer nicely grafted specimens only.

N. acutissima. Globular, sharp spined, seedlings .20

N. atrispinosa grafted .75

N. fusca .75

N. heteracantha .75

N. napina. Nearly spineless, olive-green body, free flowering .75

N. nigricans. Striking describes this bright chocolate-black wonder with black spines. Get this one for .80

N. reichei. An odd one covered with minute pectinate spines which do not annoy while handling .40

N. senilis. Fine grafted specimens \$1.00. A beautiful brown colored plant with a mass of interwoven spines; flowers large pink.

N. subgibbosa. Seedlings .25

N. villosa. Covered with yellowish-brown spines; flowers pink, grafted .75

NOTOCACTUS are without exception the finest, easiest to grow and most reliable blooming of all cacti. They are hardy in Southern California, standing several degrees of frost and give a beautiful exhibit of flowers each season.

N. apricus .20

N. graessneri. Grafted plants \$1.00

N. leninghausii. The "Golden Ball" is most attractive with its fine hair-like golden spines. It grows much taller than the others in this group .50, smaller .20, flowering size \$1.50

N. mammulosus var. *pampeanus* .20

N. ottonis. The earliest to flower of the Notocactus. Seedlings often flower when one year old. Small ones .20, larger specimens .75

N. scopia. The "Silver Ball" with its bright silvery spines tipped with red, wins the prize in the platinum blond class. Be sure to put this one in your collection. Small plants .20, larger .35, flowering size .75

N. submammulosus. A flat strong spined one. Flowers large. Blooming size .75, seedlings .20

NYCTOCEREUS *serpentinus*. "Queen of the Night." Noted for the fragrance of its flowers this easily grown plant should be in every collection. It makes good grafting stock, too. Small plants .25, larger .50

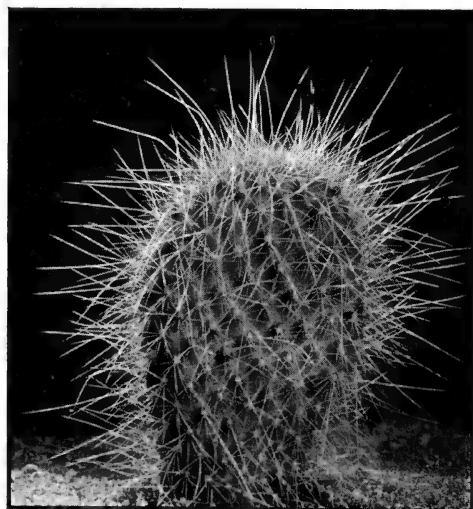
OPUNTIA. The "Prickly Pears" or "Tunas" as the Mexicans call them are most widely distributed of all cacti, growing from the Arctic Circle to Patagonia and are found in every state in the U. S. except Maine and Vermont.

O. basilaris. The "Beaver Tail" has a gray-green or reddish color when dormant and is the first of our native California cacti to flower. Its large ruffled pink to rose colored flowers with a glistening sheen are equal to any rose in beauty. Plant in coarse soil and water lighter than other kinds. It stands considerable cold and snow in its native Mojave desert .15

O. erinacea. The "Grizzly Bear" is another California species with long white bristly spines often tinged with yellow, red or black. It is quite hardy here and may survive outdoors in eastern states. Should be in a well drained sunny location. It has large yellowish pink flowers. We recommend it highly .25

O. elata "Orange Tuna" .20

O. ficus indica. Commonly known as "Burbank's Spineless," a nearly spineless kind, the large edible fruits of which have been used by the native Mexicans for centuries. Has large stems or pads up to eighteen inches in length .50



Opuntia erinacea



Date.....

State

PLEASE FILL IN

If some items ordered cannot be supplied, sender may substitute similar kinds.
YES [], NO []. Alternate selections are listed below [].

Orders less than \$1.00 must include 15c extra for packing costs.
California purchasers please add 3% State Sales Tax.

HOW TO GROW CACTUS FROM SEEDS

TIME TO PLANT—For house or greenhouse culture without artificial heat, late spring and summer are best, but they may be planted at any time of the year if a minimum temperature of 65° F. can be maintained. Best results seem to be obtained with a temperature of 70 to 90° F., but higher temperatures in the glasshouse during the day do not harm them if they are kept moist. The seed pans should never be allowed to become dry, but do not keep them standing in water all the time.

SOIL FOR SEED—Sift equal parts of well rotted leaf-mold and sand through a one-fourth inch mesh screen. (IMPORTANT—Do not use a finer screen thinking to make a softer bed for the dainty seedlings, as the soil must be kept ventilated by the coarse particles.) Place some coarse gravel, mortar or broken brick about an inch deep at the bottom to insure drainage. Also have some holes in the bottom of the container. Shallow pots, nursery flats or cans may be used. The one pound coffee can is ideal for two or three hundred seeds.

SOW THE SEED thickly on top and cover with coarse sand or small gravel, about 1/8 to 1/4 inch deep. Crushed grit such as the poultry feed houses supply is ideal as the dust and finer particles are removed and the seeds must have air. *Do not cover with soil* as the seeds will remain dormant or smother and decay. For very small seed such as Mamillarias the gravel covering may be put on first and the seed allowed to settle between the crevices. This is the way they are grown in nature.

WATERING—After seeds are sowed place container in a pan of water until moisture appears on top. Then remove and water thereafter by sprinkling lightly from the top. The covering used must be coarse enough to be undisturbed by light sprinkling. The seed must be kept moistened until germination takes place which is about four days to two weeks. Some slower kinds will germinate after several weeks. It may be well to sterilize the soil before planting with boiling water to kill insects and fungi. If mold or "damping-off" fungus appears spray with a good fungicide. Do not keep in direct sunlight, but give moderate light after seedlings appear.

TRANSPLANTING may begin when first spines appear, but if the seedlings are not crowded they may be left until about pea-size or one-half inch high. Use same soil as above with the addition of good garden soil. Equal parts of leaf-mold, sand and loam is a good mixture. Add a little charcoal and place some of the gravel used for covering seed on top around the seedlings after they have been transplanted.

Some seeds are very limited in our stock. Please list a few alternate selections in case some kinds ordered are sold out, or permit us to make substitutions.

CACTI AND SUCCULENT SEED

The following seed can be supplied at 10c per packet except where otherwise noted.

Orders for seed amounting to \$1.00 or more are prepaid. Please include a 3c stamp with smaller orders.

ACANTHOCALYCIUM
violaceum

ARTHROCEREUS
mirabilis

ASTROPHYTUM
capricorne senilis
myriostigma coahuilense
myriostigma potosina
myriostigma tetragona
mixed
ornatum

BINGHAMIA
australis

BORZICACTUS
humboldtii

CARNEGIEA
gigantea

CEPHALOCEREUS
senilis

CEREUS
mixed and hybrids

CLEISTOCACTUS
aureispinus
baumannii

CORYPHANTHA
echinus
macromeris
muehlenpfordtii
neo-mexicana
pallida

ECHINOCACTUS
grusonii
horizonthalonius
ingens

ECHINOCEREUS
albispinus
boyce-thompsonii
derenbergii
engelmannii
fendleri
melanocentra
rectispinus
rectispinus robustus
rigidissimus
subinermis

ECHINOMASTUS
erectocentrus

ECHINOPSIS
ancistrophora
campylacantha
hamatacantha
hybrids
leucantha
tubiflora

EPIPHYLLUM HYBRIDS
Ackermannii
Argus
Autumn
Bella
Cantabile
Conway's Giant
Dante
Deutsche Kaiserin
Flamingo

EPIPHYLLUM HYBRIDS

Gloria
Hermosus
Jenkensonii
Loehengrin
Mixed large flowering hybrids
Rosetta
Scarlet Giant
Sunburst
Tulip
Vive Rouge
Viviana
Wanda

Seed of Epiphyllum hybrids do not reproduce true to the seed parent, but many new and interesting varieties may originate. The name given here is of the plant which bore the fruit, the pollen parent being selected by the bees.

ERIOCEREUS
bonplandii
guelichii
martinii
pomanensis
tortuosa

ESPOSTOA
lanata

FACHEIROA
blossfeldiora

FEROCACTUS
acanthodes var. aurea
wislizenii

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SEEDS—continued

FRAILEA dadakii gracillima grahliaana pumila	MAMILLARIA—continued longicoma martinezii melanocentra mystax nunezii orcutti parkinsonii perbella perbella lanata pfeifferi rhodantha chrysacantha saetigera standleyi vaupelii viereckii wildii winteriana zeyeriana	PACHYCEREUS pecten-aborignum RATHBUNIA alamosensis REBUTIA salmonea STENOCACTUS hastatus THELOCACTUS bicolor var. schottii hexaedrophorus lophothele TRICHOCEREUS candicans pachanoi—spineless pachanoi var.—big spined pasacana spachianus thelegonus WILCOXIA senilis
GYMNOCALYCIUM anistii fleisherianum lafaldense mihanovitchii hybrid venturianum	MELOCACTUS bahiensis intortus lemairei	SUCCULENT SEED
HAMATOCACTUS setispinus	MEXICAN mixed	ALOE brevifolia, pkt., .10 hanburyana, pkt., .10 mixed, pkt., .10 striata, pkt., .10 variegata, pkt., .20
HARRISIA gracilis	MONVILLEA lauterbachii hyb. rhapidacantha hybrid	ANACAMPSEROS arachnoides, pkt., .10 telephaestrum, pkt., .10
HOMALOCEPHALA texensis	NEOBESSEYA similis	CHEIRIDOPSIS velutina
LEMAIREOCEREUS chlorocarpus—heavy spined chlorocarpus var.—small spined laetus marginatus	NEOLLOYDIA beguinnii senilis	EUPHORBIA meloformis, 2 seeds, .20 mammillaris, 2 seeds, .10 valida, 2 seeds, .20
LEUCHTENBERGIA principis	NEOPORTERIA nigricans	FAUCARIA bosscheana hyb. superba hyb. tigrinia hyb. tuberculata hyb.
LOBIVIA aurea backebergii ducis pauli famatinensis hermanniana	NOTOCACTUS apricus linkii mueller-melcheri ottonis pampeanus scopa submammulosus tabularis	GASTERIA mixed, pkt., .10
MAMILLARIA boedeckeriana calacantha camptotricha caput-medusae carnea celsiana compressa dolichocentra densispina durispina elegans elongata var. echinata haageana heesana heyderi hidalgensis karwinskiana lloydii	OPUNTIA catingicola from Brazil inamoena var. robusta from Brazil palmadora from Brazil quipa from Brazil	PLEIOSPILOS bolusii, pkt., .10 nelii, pkt., .10 simulans, pkt., .10

“Beginner's De Luxe Seed Collection” UNMIXED SEED 10c PER PACKET

<i>Acanthocalycium violaceum</i>	<i>Espositoa lanata</i> —“Snow Ball Cactus”
<i>Astrophytum myriostigma potosina</i> —“Bishop's Cap”	<i>Ferocactus acanthodes</i> var. <i>aurea</i> —“Barrel Cactus”
<i>Carnegie gigantea</i> —“Arizona Giant”	<i>Hamatocactus setispinus</i> —“Strawberry Cactus”
<i>Cephalocereus senilis</i> —“Old Man Cactus”	<i>Mamillaria camptotricha</i> —“Bird's Nest”
<i>Cereus monstrosus</i> hybrid—“Curiosity Plant”	<i>M. durispina</i>
<i>Cleistocactus baumannii</i> —“Scarlet Bugler”	<i>M. elongata</i> —“Lady Fingers”
<i>Echinocactus grusonii</i> —“Golden Barrel Cactus”	<i>M. dolichocentra</i> —a good grower, red flowers
<i>E. ingens</i> —“Mexican Giant Barrel”	<i>M. martinezii</i> —A fine one
<i>Echinocereus rigidissimus</i> —“Rainbow Cactus”	<i>Notocactus scopa</i> —“Silver Ball”
<i>Echinopsis hamatacantha</i> —“Easter Lily Cactus”	<i>Lemaireocereus marginatus</i> —“Organ Pipe Cactus”
<i>Epiphyllum hybrids</i> —“Orchid Cactus”	<i>Trichocereus pasacana</i> —Argentina Giant

One packet of each of the above 22 kinds \$2.00 postpaid.

R. W. KELLY

2410 La Rosa Drive, Box 235, Temple City, California, U. S. A.

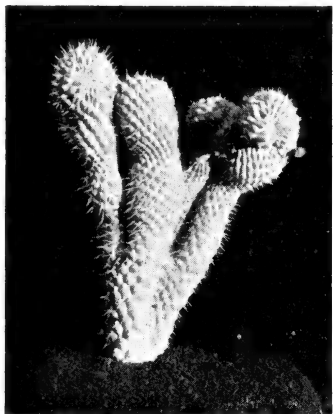
Phone ATlantic 1-3836

The price of this catalog is 10 cents deductible from your first order of \$1 or more.

O. glomerata. With its flat harmless papery spines is about one inch in diameter. Be sure to include this one in your collection .45, smaller .25

O. lagopus. Erect cylindrical stems covered with yellowish wool and spines. Rare \$1.00

O. mamillata cristata. The "Boxing Glove," its club shaped branches will all form crested forms and odd shapes, never forms a normal branch as do other kinds. Small crests .35, larger crested ones \$1.00



Opuntia mamillaris cristata

O. microdasys. "Rabbit Ears;" a pretty one, tufts of short yellow spines in dots regularly distributed over the surface. Quite attractive .20

O. microdasys var. *alba*. A white fuzzy variety .25

O. monacantha. Small rooted stems, taken from rooted fruits .10

O. monacantha variegata. Is curiously variegated with patches of red, green and yellow. Very desirable, a high-light in any collection .25, "Joseph's Coat."

O. opuntia. This one is native to eastern states and Canada and is quite hardy .25

O. rufida. Bears reddish tufts of glochids .20

O. schickendantzii. Erect thin light green stems .20

O. sp. cristata. A miniature crest growing well on its own roots of bright green wavy texture .75, with tiny weak spines.



Opuntia sp. cristata

PRICKLY PEAR COLLECTION

Five of the choicest kinds including Beaver Tail, Grizzly Bear, Rabbit Ears, Joseph's Coat and Boxing Glove, a \$1.20 value for \$1.00

O. serpentina. A cylindrical kind whose knobby branches twist about in a snaky manner .25

O. serpentina cristata. A fine crested form of the above making odd fan shaped branches .60

O. vilis. The small plants grow like little branched trees and are very attractive in the bowl or window garden .15



Opuntia vilis

OREOCEREUS. From the high Andes Mountains of South America comes this group of fine cacti characterized by sturdy growth and beauty of spine color with glistening white hair. These fine cacti should be in every collection.

O. celsianus. Striking with its colorful spines and long hair. Needs full sun for best spine and hair growth. Some call it the "Old Man of the Andes" .50
Large exhibition specimens \$1.00 and \$2.00 according to size.

O. doelziana. One of the more recent discoveries, formerly classified as Morawetzia. Grafted \$1.00

O. fossulatus. Taller and faster growing than the former, not quite so hairy. Branches from the base. Nice specimens \$1.50

O. trollii. The "Old Man of the Mountains." This is the hairiest of the group with reddish spines emerging through the dense white wool which serves as a protection from frost in its native Peru .35, larger .75

PACHYCEREUS. Fast growing, columnar and are the easiest for the amateur to grow from seed.

P. chrysomallus. Has pretty golden spines. A rare one .50, small ones .25

P. columnna trajani. Seedling plants .25

P. pecten-aboriginum. Meaning "Indian Comb" because the natives are said to use the spiny fruits to comb their hair .25

P. pringlei. A giant when old, but has attractive coloring as a small pot plant .25, larger .50

PARODIA. Small flattened globular with colorful spines and flowers usually flowering when quite small.

P. aureispina. Pretty golden hooked spines and flowers. "Tom Thumb" .25, large specimens .75

P. islayensis. A globular woolly one from Chile. A few grafted specimens at \$2.00

P. maassii. Orange-brown curved spines. Colorful seedlings .20

P. mutabilis. Grafted plants .75

P. stuemeri. Reddish hooked spines .25

P. stuemeri var. *tilcarensis*. Flowers clear orange red; from Tilcara, Argentina. Seedlings .50

PENIOCEREUS. Slender blackish stems arise from large tuberous roots. The flowers are large, white, fragrant and night blooming.

P. greggii. Nursery grown seedling plants already showing the curious underground tubers. Called "Queen of the Night" and night blooming *Cereus* in its native Arizona habitat .75

PERESKIA *pereskia*. A primitive form of cactus bearing true broad leaves; good grafting stock .20

PERESKIOPSIS *porterii*. An intermediate evolutionary form between *Pereskia* and *Opuntia* .30

PILOCEREUS. Columnar often hairy at the growing tips with attractive spine formations. Rarities for the advanced collector.

P. euphorbioides. Seedlings .35

QUIABENTIA *chacoensis*. Winner of first prize for rarest plant in the National Cactus Show .50

RATHBUNIA *sonorensis*. A tall growing, heavily armed plant from Sonora, Mexico, having tubular bright red flowers. Large plants \$1.00

REBUTIA. "Pigmy Cactus" are tiny South American cacti noted for their profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, ranging from yellow to orange and red. One is violet or orchid in color. They like part shade, reasonable amount of moisture during the summer, but keep them cool and drier during the winter months. Suitable for tiny pots or bowls since they seldom grow more than one or two inches in diameter after which they usually form small clusters.

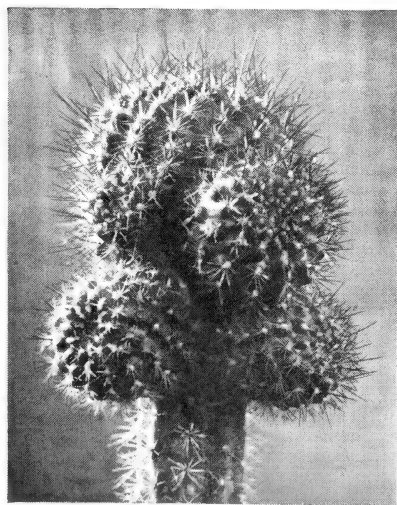
R. aureiflora. Yellow flower, grafted .50

R. diminuta. Red flowers, rooted .35, graft .50

R. elegans. Flowers bright yellow, rooted .35, grafted .50

R. fiebrigii. Flowers red, spines white, rooted .35

R. minuscula. Bright green body, soft harmless spines, flowers profusely, red, rooted .35



Rebutia Kupperiana

Fine grafted specimens .50, rooted .25

R. senilis. Covered with white bristly spines, flowers bright red .35

R. steinmannii. Dark plant body with dark red flowers, rooted .35

R. violaciflora. Flowers rose violet or orchid, grafted .50

RHIPSALIS. "Mistletoe Cactus." Growing on trees these remarkable cacti grow like orchids, true epiphytes, but not parasites, and are suitable for the hanging basket in the orchid or begonia house, thriving in the shade in a pure leaf mold compost.

R. cassutha. Slender green branches bearing tiny cream colored flowers followed by white, mistletoe-like fruits .50

R. cereuscula. Masses of short stems tipped with bristles growing on tips of long pendant branches, flowers pinkish or white, berries white .35

R. boulettiana. Edges of stems are deeply cut, flowers larger, cream colored with a red eye. Fruits red .50

SCHLUMBERGERA *gaertneri*. An "Easter Cactus" type bearing pretty dark scarlet flowers. Small plants on own roots .35

SELENICEREUS. The name means "Moon Cereus," are slender twining cacti which grow to considerable length. They flower at night and have the largest flowers of all cacti, some actually being fourteen inches across. In southern frostless locations they may be planted at the base of trees and will often grow to the tops. Indoors it is best to train the branches in and out of wooden standards. Give them a rich humus soil, fertilize and water freely during the growing season and the rapid growth will surprise you.

The following prices are for unrooted cuts which grow very rapidly and root so easily that we ship them this way, or we will root them to order for 10c extra *S. boeckmannii* .40, *S. brevispinus* .50, *S. confiflorus* .20, *S. grandiflorus* .40, *S. hamatus* .20, *S. murrillii* .20, *S. macdonaldiae* .20, *S. pteranthus* .40, *S. sp. nov.* from Cuba .50, *S. spinulosus* .20, *S. vagans* .20, *S. wercklei* .25, *S. brevispinus* var. *spinulosus* .30, *S. hondurensis* .30, *S. inermis* .20, *S. pseudospinulosus* .40, *S. pringlei* .20, *S. urbanianus* .20

SOLISIA *pectinata*. Small growing, with harmless white spines appressed against the plant body. Flowers pink and large for the size of the plant. Good grafted specimens .50

S. pseudopectinata. A new one similar but faster growing and larger flowering than the former; grafted .75

STENOCACTUS. Distinctive cacti because of the very numerous thin wavy ribs and the numerous small white, yellow or pink flowers usually with a reddish or violet stripe on each petal. They are sturdy, easily grown and well adapted to pot culture, seldom growing more than four inches in diameter, thus being suitable for small pots indefinitely.

S. lamellosus .25, *S. lloydii* .40, *S. vaupelianus* .35, *S. violaciflorus* .50, *S. zacatecacensis* .50

STROMBOCACTUS *pseudomacrotle*. Rare dwarf slow growing species from Central Mexico .50

REBUTIA COLLECTION. To introduce these gems to our customers we will send a collection of six rooted or five grafted kinds, an excellent assortment of our own selection in various flower colors, a bargain for \$2.00

THELOCACTUS. Globular Mexican cacti sturdy in growth, usually free flowering with rather large flowers.

T. bicolor. Easily grown, noted for its large rose-pink flowers with darker center. Fine seedling plants .25

T. bolansis. A white spined plant with pale pink flowers .35

T. bueckii. Large tubercled brown spined plant. Small ones .35

T. heterochromus. .60

T. hexaedrophorus. Grayish long spined plant; flowers white .50

T. knuthianus. A small white spined species with fine pink flowers. Grafted plants .75

T. lotothele. Attractive grayish plant. Rare .75

T. nidulans. The name means "nest" so named because the long stiff linty spines resemble a crude bird's nest .75

T. saueri. Small growing with dense white curved spines .50

T. saussieri. Attractive species, faster growing than the others with clean white spines in seedling stage .50

T. uncinatus. A hooked spined species formerly classified as a Ferocactus. Seedlings .25

T. wagnerianus. Straw colored spines, reddish when young; flowers pink .35

TRICHOCEREUS. Sturdy growing cacti from South America, best suited for large gardening effects outdoors in southern climates, where they endure more frosts than most cacti without damage. They like full sun, rich soil and plenty of water during the growing season. May be grown indoors as large pot plants if given plenty of root space in larger pots and placed in very light locations. It is best to plunge the pots or set plants outdoors in sun during the summer months in eastern states. These are noted for their extra large white nocturnal flowers.

T. bertramianus. One of the most beautiful of all cacti with its brilliant golden shiny spines. Fine specimens grown outdoors with a reflection of California sunshine will be a choice addition to your collection. Sturdy specimens \$1.00

T. bridgesii. Bright green plant body growing tall and slender, branching from the base; .50 each, larger branched specimens \$1.00

T. chilensis. An attractive one from Chile .75

T. coquimbatus. Rather low growing, densely spiny .35

T. gladiatus. Golden spined attractive seedlings .20

T. huascha. Small growing species with a red flower, now classified as a Lobivia .75

T. lamprochlorus. Low growing, forming clusters of many stems. Light green stems. Seedling .20

T. macrogonus. Fast growing, thick stemmed, often used as grafting stock for heavy plants. Large rooted cutting .90

T. pachanoi. Fast growing, bright green stems, almost spineless, said to be fine for grafting, but scarcely plentiful enough for this purpose. Eight inch specimens \$1.00

T. pasacana. The giant cactus of Argentina, sturdy but slower growing than most, makes a pretty globular pot specimen as a seedling. Small ones .25, larger field grown specimens .50

T. poco. Colorful brownish-gold spines .25, larger .50

T. schickendantzii. Forming low dense clusters; this is one of the best adapted to pot culture. Rooted cuts .20, larger ones .50

T. shaferi. Low growing, much branched, forming dense clusters of handsome golden-green stems. Flowers huge, white. Rooted cuttings .35, larger ones .60, large show specimens available.

T. spachianus. Erect, fast growing, branching from the base makes fine blooming size specimens in a few seasons. One of the best known and most widely used grafting stocks for all kinds of cacti. Sturdy six inch or over plants .25; special prices for quantities for grafting stocks in lots of ten or more, seedlings .15

T. strigosus. Slow growing, forming clumps, difficult unless grafted. Grafted plants .75

T. tarijensis (syn. *Cleistocactus tarijensis*). A very rare new discovery related to both these genera. Fine small specimens \$2.50

T. terscheckii. Makes an unbranched thick column of dark green. Seedling plants .50

T. thelogonus. Vigorous seedlings .15

T. wyupampensis. A rare new species with long yellowish spines making attractive specimens. Small grafted plants \$1.50

T. vollianus. Like a large *T. spachianus* growing faster with thicker stems than the latter .50

WEINGARTIA. Globular cacti formerly classified under *Spegazzinia*, from the Argentina-Bolivia boundary. *W. cumingii*, grafted \$1.00, *W. fidiana* .40, *W. neumanniana* .40

WERCKLEOCEREUS tonduzii. A climbing Costa Rican species bearing creamy white three inch flowers. Unrooted cuttings .50

WILCOXIA. Odd in that they have weak slender stems growing from tuberous roots, but have fine pink or reddish flowers that are large for the size of the plant. They are best grafted under cultivation when they grow well and flower freely in early spring.

W. schmolli (syn. *W. senilis*). The "Lamb's Tail Cactus" so called because of the spineless stems covered with soft white wool, which bear attractive pink flowers. Very odd. Grafted plants .50

W. viperina. The strongest grower, when grafted will grow several feet high .50, rooted.

WILMATTEA minutiflora. Three angled climbing type from Guatemala, having small white nocturnal, very fragrant flowers. Unrooted cuts .75, root easily.

ZYGOCACTUS salmonea. Also known as "Crab Cactus" or "Thanksgiving Cactus" because its flowering period often coincides with that date. Flowers salmon red. Small plants on own roots .50

Z. salmonea hybrid. Has a similar flower to the foregoing, but bears branches of a purplish color on edges. Small plants .75

Z. truncatus. The "Christmas Cactus," a well known house plant of our grandmother's days. Likes shade, rich, well drained soil .75, smaller .25

Z. violacea superba. Bears beautiful violet-purple flowers. Small plants .75

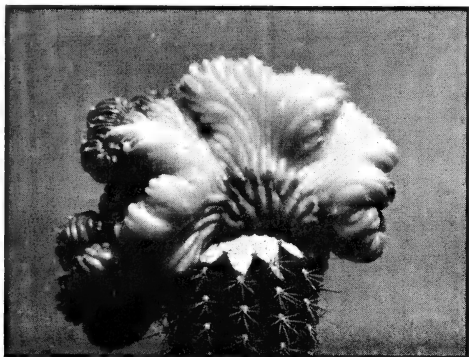
October 24, 1941.

You have sent me two orders of cacti and succulents within the past few months, and I have been exceedingly pleased with what you have sent. The plants have been beautiful specimens, good sized, and healthy, and all have done very well even in our desert heat.

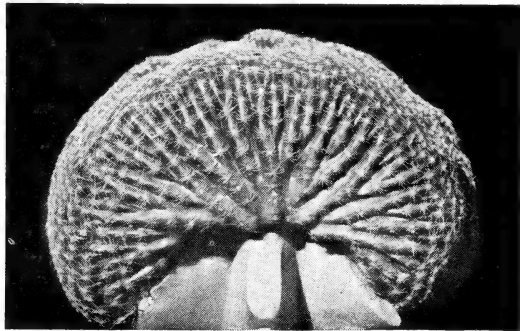
JOSEPHINE CARTER, Indio, Calif.

CRISTATE CACTI

These odd fan shaped or "cock's comb" growths are greatly admired by the collector of unusual specimens and are sure to attract attention wherever seen. They occur only rarely in nature and must be propagated by grafting, under which conditions they grow rapidly and make spectacular specimens, especially if grafted on large strong stocks. We use *Trichocereus* and *Cereus* in larger sizes which insure quicker and more robust growth. Because of size and weight they can only be shipped F.O.B. by express, or by mail if purchaser includes 30% extra for postage. Any overage will be returned and purchaser must agree to remit shortage, if any, after arrival of plants. Prices are per plant.



Lobivia pentlandii var. *elegans cristata variegata*



Lobivia famatimensis cristata

A new one originating in our gardens. Sturdy grafted plants \$5.00

CEPHALOCEREUS

nobilis, \$1.00
palmeri, \$2.50
polygonus, \$5.00

CHAMAECEREUS

silvestrii, \$1.00

CLEISTOCACTUS

straussii, \$1.00

CORYPHANTHA

aggregata, \$2.00

ECHINOCEREUS

berlandieri, \$1.00
bonkerae, \$1.00
chloranthus, \$1.00
dehrenbergii, \$1.00
engelmannii, \$1.00
reichenbachii, \$1.00
rosei, \$1.00
stoloniferous, \$1.00

ECHINOMASTUS

macdowellii, \$1.00

GYMNOCALYCIUM

saglione, \$2.50

LEMAIREOCEREUS

hystrix, \$2.50

LOBIVIA

pentlandii elegans, varie-
gata, a beauty, \$2.50
famatimensis, \$5.00

MAMILLARIA

echinaria, \$1.00
fragilis, \$1.00
hidalgensis, \$1.00
wildii, 75c

NEOLLOYDIA

conoidea, \$1.00

NEOPORTERIA

reichii, \$1.00

NOTOCACTUS

grossei, \$1.00
muricatus, \$1.00
ottonis, \$1.00
submammulosus, \$1.00

OPUNTIA

clavarioides, \$1.00
erinacea, \$1.00
floccosa, \$1.00

OPUNTIA—continued

mamillata, 50c
serpentina, 60c
sp. cristata, 75c
vestita, \$1.00

PACHYCEREUS

pringlei, \$1.00

PHELLOSPERMA

tetrancistra, \$1.00

REBUTIA

minuscula, \$1.00

STENOCACTUS

sp., \$2.00
vaupelianus, \$1.00

SOLISIA

pectinata, \$1.00
pseudopectinata, \$1.00

THELOCACTUS

bicolor, \$1.00
bolanensis, \$1.00

TRICHOCEREUS

candicans, \$1.00
spachianus, \$1.00
thelagonus, \$1.00

February 2, 1942.

Received my plants in good condition and the packing, well the finest piece of china could not have been packed any better, and also, no other company could have been more prompt in shipping—

MRS. GEO. S. OLIVER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. T. H. Goodspeed says—"Among enthusiasts—none is so engulfed by his addiction as the cactus enthusiast."

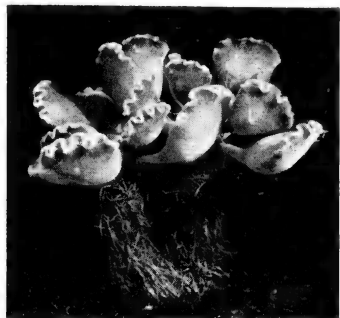
November 24, 1941.

All of your shipments have exceeded my wildest expectations. I have not lost a single plant received from you. . . . Many thanks for your very excellent plants and for your friendly attention.

A. C. BOYSEN, Glenside, Pa.

We have scores of rare grafted plants and large specimens of exhibition quality which can not be listed here. If interested, please ask for special list.

SUCCULENTS OTHER THAN CACTI

*Adromischus cristatus*

ADROMISCHUS clavifolius. Low plants forming small clusters of thick, club-shaped, green, brown spotted leaves .20

A. cooperi. Similar to the foregoing but with longer leaves, darker spots narrowed at the tips. This group of South African plants is particularly adapted to small pots and bowls .25

A. cooperi var. *brevifolia.* A short leaved form, or perhaps a hybrid .25

A. cristatus. Odd plants with a short stem covered with tiny, red, curled, aerial roots making a pleasing contrast to the green leaves which are wavy at the flattened tip, hence the name .20

A. maculatus. Pretty plants with thickened, reddish brown flecked leaves about an inch in diameter, small disc-shaped .35

A. thrysifolia .25

AEONIU *arborescens.* Bright green rosettes tip the erect stems which branch as the plant grows older. Flowers in golden yellow racemes .15

A. arborescens var. *atropurpureum.* Like the foregoing except that the leaves turn a purplish red in the full sun .15

A. cooperi. A compact bushy type bearing attractive rosettes at tip of each branch .15

A. haworthii. Similar to *A. cooperi* but grey green .20

A. sedifolium. Forms cushions of much branched short stems four to six inches high, the leaves forming rosettes of short narrow leaves turning reddish brown in full sun or with a brownish stripe down the center. Nice small clumps for the rock garden .15

A. tournfordii. Shrubby with narrow leaves, brown streaked .15

AGAVE americana var. *variegata.* A variegated form of the well known "Century Plant." Attractive gray green and yellow striped leaves. Grows quite large, for the outdoor garden or tub indoors .50

A. decipiens. Dark green leaves tipped with a sharp spine. From Yucatan .35

A. fernandi-regis. A small growing one resembling the following but with fewer leaves. Fine large plants about eight inch \$1.00

A. victoria-reginae. Also small growing with dark green stiff leaves striped with white stripes as it grows older. Nice seedling plants .50

AGRINICTUS agninum. Formerly classified as *Stomatium*, commonly called "Lamb's Tongue" with grey-green leaves forming compact clusters. Blooms at night, flowers yellow. Small plants .20, larger clumps .50

ALOE arborescens. The "Torch Plant" or "Red Hot Poker" so called because of its brilliant erect spikes of orange red flowers. This one grows quite large outside but may be kept smaller in pots. Blooms in January. Fine plants .75

A. aristata. Showy like a large *Haworthia*. Seldom offsets \$1.00

A. ausana. Resembles *A. variegata* but has short stout leaves mottled with green and whitish markings. A remarkable plant, be sure to include this one .50, flowering size \$1.00

A. beguinii. An unusual form for Aloes in that it resembles a huge *Haworthia*, the numerous narrow leaves dotted with white and the tip ending in a transparent bristle. Flowers orange red. Suitable indoors or under glass .50, larger specimens \$1.00

A. brevifolia. Short gray-green leaves with edges toothed with short white spikes, flowers red .25

A. brevifolia-humilis hybrid. Attractive small one similar to the foregoing, forms close dense clusters .25

*Adromischus maculatus*

A. humilis. A low growing short leaved one .25

A. humilis var. *incurva.* A dwarf form. Leaves gray green toothed. Flowers orange red .35

A. nobilis. Bright shiny green. Makes a good pot specimen .25

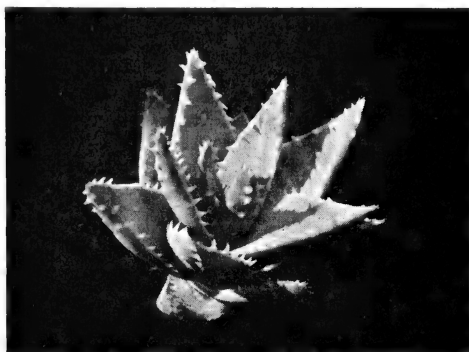
A. plicatilis. An unusual Aloe in that the leaves are arranged in two lateral rows. Makes a beautiful branched specimen with orange-red flowers. Rooted single stems \$1.00

A. variegata. The ever popular "Partridge Breast" is without a doubt the most beautiful of all Aloes; suitable for three or four inch pots when large it is equally at home indoors or out in southern climates and never fails to arouse admiration wherever it is seen. Flowers orange-red. Small plants .25, larger ones .75, flowering size \$1.50

February 13, 1941.

I purchased a package of mixed cacti seed from you last winter through an ad in a magazine. I had such wonderful luck, as about 75 seedlings came up and are still growing—

MRS. OLIVE EGGEN, Orfordville, Wis.

*Aloe brevifolia*

ANACAMPSEROS telephiastrum. Forms clumps of closely compressed rosettes with short pointed dark olive-green leaves somewhat pinkish at the base; large red flowers. Easily grown .25

A. rufescens. Similar to the foregoing .20

A. arachnoides. A dwarf form with leaves covered with cobwebby hairs .25

APICRA. Closely related to Haworthias but usually growing taller and having a regular flower.

A. pentagona. Stiff light green leaves .25

BYRNESIA weinbergii. "Ghost Plant." A pretty rosette of silvery grey or pinkish tinged leaves when grown in sunlight, which will make a fine hanging basket specimen as it grows larger .25

BRYOPHYLLUM scandens. An unusual climbing species with mouse colored flowers and foliage. Very odd .35

B. "Houghton's Hybrid." A cross between *K. daigremontana* and *K. tubiflora* of rapid growth and handsome appearance, produced by the late Dr. A. D. Houghton .15

B. "Kelly's Hybrid." A similar cross produced in our gardens, but with larger, more colorful flowers and slightly more resistant to frost than the former .15

B. tubiflora. Tubular brown marked leaves also producing young plants along the edges, flowering during the winter months with an umbel of tubular, drooping, orange-red flowers .15

CARALLUMA nebrownii .35

CARRUANTHUS caninus. Leaves toothed like a *Faucaria*, flowers yellow .35

CEPHALOPHYLLUM alstonii. Clusters of grey pencil-like leaves, flower brilliant cherry-red during winter months. One of the finest of the Mesembs .35

C. velutium. Long fleshy flexible leaves, forming clusters, bearing yellow flowers .30

CEROPEGIA woodii. For the hanging basket or pot. Has slender drooping stems with heart-shaped leaves, pale green below, upper side dark green marbled with white, the flower pinkish brown and shaped like a miniature parachute. Very odd; forms potato-like tubers at the roots. From Natal .25

CHEIRIDOPSIS candidissima. Another curiosity from Africa having pairs of white leaves four to five inches long resembling goat's horns. A "must have" for the rare plant collector. Give plenty of light and little water. In winter keep dry. A bargain at .75 for good specimens, small ones .25

C. pillansii. "Lobster Claws" describes the appearance of the thick succulent leaves of this rare South African plant .50

COTYLEDON undulata hybrid. A fast growing plant closely resembling its beautiful powdery leaved parent bearing orange-red flowers .20

CRASSULA arborescens. Also known as *C. punctata* and *C. cotyledon*. Not to be confused with the one listed below .25

C. argentea. "Jade Plant." Erroneously sold as *C. arborescens* and *C. portulacea* .20

C. corallina. A tiny mat-forming plant resembling white coral .15

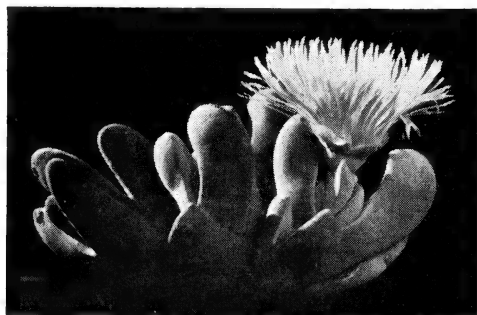
C. corymbulosa. Colorful rosettes of slender pointed leaves, a bright yellowish green, red tipped, when growing but turning to a brilliant red in full sun when dormant. For a bright spot in the rock garden include this one .15

*Cheiridopsis candidissima*

C. dejecta. Erect with leaves arranged in four vertical pairs, reddish in full sun, margined with a fine edge of stiff white hairs. Fine for the small bowl or pot .15

C. deltoidea. An odd plant with rhomboidal grayish white leaves .15

C. ericoides. A freely branching kind of the club-moss type .15

*Cheiridopsis pillansii*
"Lobster Claws" .50

C. falcata. "Aeroplane Plant" or "Scarlet Paint Brush." The curious gray-green leaves of this remarkable plant resemble the blades of an aeroplane propeller. Bears a large scarlet to orange-red flower cluster .15, larger .35

C. imperialis. An unpublished name applied to one which resembles a slender form of *C. pyramidalis* .15

C. lycopodioides. Many stemmed clusters of bright green resembling the club-moss in appearance. Fine for the summer rock garden in eastern states as small plants quickly make large dense masses .15

C. perforata. "Necklace Vine." The gray-green leaves are joined at the base giving the appearance of being strung on a string .15

C. pseudolycopodioides. A dark green plant resembling the former .15



Crassula falcata

C. pyramidalis. Very rare .50

C. rupestris. The "Rosary Plant" has flat rounded leaves united at the base so that the stem appears to go through the center, like beads on a string. Stems are prostrate, growing long and it is suitable for the unusual hanging basket. Leaves gray-green with margin .15

C. sp. "Pergoda Plant." Named because of the fancied resemblance to the oriental type of building of this name .15

C. teres. The thick succulent leaves clasp each other at the base forming a rounded column. Flowers white and intensely fragrant .50



Crassula pyramidalis

C. tetragona. Erect shrubby, tree-like in appearance; this plant has light green leaves and bare brown stems. Good for height in bowls or a specimen plant in pots .15

CYANOTIS somaliensis. "Pussy Ears." A trailing plant with triangular fuzzy leaves suitable for the mixed bowl or hanging basket .15

CYLINDROPHYLLUM comptomi. Grows in clusters of finger-like dark green leaves with pinkish yellow flowers. African .25

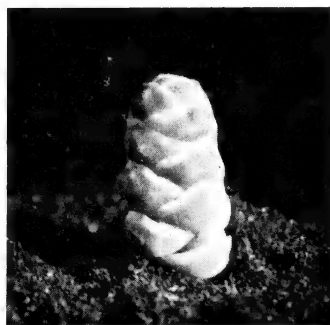
DROSANTHEMUM speciosum. In southern localities makes spectacular mounds of light green crystalline foliage covered in spring with brilliant orange-red flowers with green centers. Small plant .20

DYCKIA sulphurea. Shiny green rosettes of sharp denticulate leaves, belonging to the pineapple family .20

EBRACTEOLA derenbergiana. Small cushions of long slender bluish green leaves and glossy pale pink flowers .20

ECHVERIA. This group is commonly known as "Hen and Chickens" from their habit of forming clusters of offsets around the parent plant, although some are solitary. They are noted for their ease of culture, healthy appearance and various colored foliage.

E. amoena. A very small one with light gray leaves tinged with red, when grown in full sun as most of them should be grown, for then they have more colorful leaves .15



Crassula teres

E. derenbergii. Neat rosettes with attractive short stemmed flower stalks, flowering size .20

E. elegans. Our favorite with pearly blue-white leaves of unusual beauty. We cannot recommend it too highly .25

E. expatriata. A small one .15

E. gilva. Has thick yellow-green leaves, sturdy in growth and appearance, reddish in full sun on the leaf tips .15

E. glauca. Offsets freely forming nice clusters; the leaves thin, gray often with reddish margins. Flowers orange-red, yellow inside. Very easy to grow .20

E. hoveyi. Leaves variegated with stripes of cream and pinkish white. Small 25, large .50

E. multicaulis. A much branched one growing taller than the others listed here, each branch tipped with a rose-like cluster of dark shiny, green and red leaves. Very showy and grows well .15

E. nodulosa. A tall growing shrubby type with reddish striped leaves. Very odd .25

E. pulvinata. A little branched, small shrub type with light green leaves covered with soft white hairs, red tipped in winter. Flowers red .20

June 9, 1941.

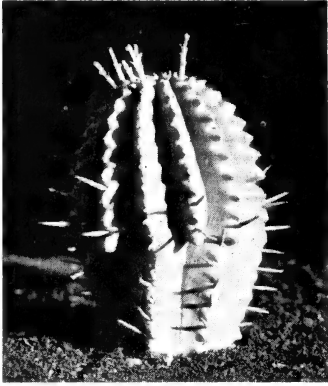
—I also wish to say that I sent for four cacti a month or so ago and received very prompt delivery on them.

MRS. F. MCMANUS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. reinwardtii. Thick keeled leaves turning reddish in full sun .30

E. rose grande. A large growing kind with large crinkly leaves edged in red. Will grow to a foot across. An excellent large pot specimen. Small plants .35, large ones \$1.00

E. setosa. The bright shiny green leaves are covered with fine white hairs or short bristles. Very attractive. Likes shade .25



Euphorbia cereiformis

EUPHORBIA

A remarkable genus of interesting succulent plants of diverse form and growth habits, many of which resemble cacti in appearance although they are in no way related. Mostly native to the African deserts they are much prized by collectors of rare and unusual plants. Cultivation is easy, requiring loose well drained soil with addition of fertilizer when they are growing. Few will endure frosts so they are well adapted to the conservatory or glass garden.

E. abyssinica var. *eritrea*. Erect tall growing resembling a *Cereus* in appearance, not branched in young specimens. Large sturdy specimens \$2.50

E. alicornis. Rooted cuts .25

E. antiquorum. Six inch .50

E. bergeri. Has many serpentine branches growing from a central head. Formerly listed as *E. caput medusae minor*. Small symmetrical heads \$1.00

E. caput-medusae major. A larger growing form of more irregular habit. Conspicuous flowers on the ends of branches in the spring. Small rooted cuts .25, larger plants .50

E. cereiformis. Erect, many-ribbed, branching freely .20

E. echinus. Has club-shaped stems with spines .35

E. frankeana. Erect cactoid in appearance .25

E. pseudoglobosa. Forms clusters of small joints. Rare \$1.00

E. grandicornis. An attractive three angled stem with white horny margin along the edges and heavy thorns in pairs, like horns, hence the name meaning, large horns. Fast growing making fine showy specimens, becoming branched when older. Eight inch plants only .60, larger specimens \$1.00

E. hermentiana. A three-angled erect plant with marbled surface and ornamented with small rows of leaves on the angles .35

E. lactea. Pretty marbled stems, growing easily .50, large specimens branched \$1.50

E. meloformis. Small growing globular species .75, larger \$1.00

E. pentagona. Erect branching bright green stems with yellowish spines. Small plants .35

E. pseudocactus. Four angled armed with spines of cactus like form. Rooted cutting .25

E. resinifera. Four angled gray-green stems, forming clusters. A fast grower and hardier than most of this group. Single stemmed plants .35

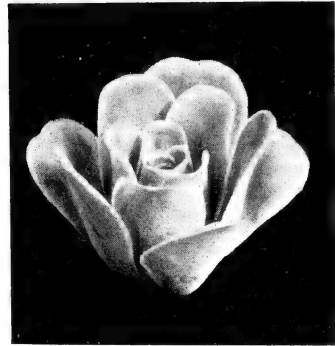
E. stellaspina. Clavate stems with spines which have a star-like spine growth \$1.00

E. splendens. "Crown of Thorns" is the well known house plant with small red flowers .25

E. susanne. Small, forms clusters of neat short stems, rare .75

E. mammillaris. The popular "Corn Cob" easily grown in pots, small ones .15, larger .35

E. submammillaris. Low growing branching and re-branching freely. Known locally as *E. pferdsdorffii*. Small plants .30



Greenovia gracilis

FAUCARIA *boscheana* .15

F. brittenae .15

F. coronata .15

F. booleae .15

F. reyneveldtiae. Rare .20

F. tigrinia. The "Tiger's Jaws" as it is commonly called is one of the most curious succulents with thick juicy leaves edged with harmless tooth-like projections. Large yellow flowers emerge from the center. Hand-some clusters are quickly formed .25, smaller .15

F. tuberculata. Attractive roughened leaves .25

Collection of 5 different "Tiger's Jaws" our selection .65

GASTERIA *hybrids*. Curious plants with thick dark green leaves arranged in pairs, dotted with tiny raised pearl-like markings, bearing spikes of tubular reddish flowers. Called "Leopard's Tongue," "Ox Tongue," etc. 15, flowering size .35

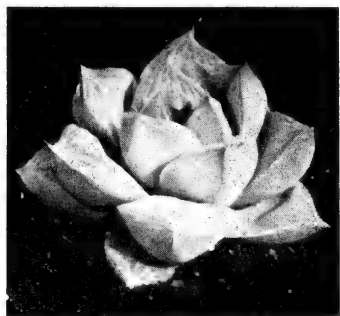
G. excelsa. Sturdy compact thick spotted leaves .25

G. verrucosa. Small plants .20, large flowering size .50

GLOTTIPHYLLUM *linguiforme*. "Tongue Leaf." Bright green bearing large yellow flowers .20

GREENOVIA *gracilis*. Dainty rosettes of yellowish green leaves resembling partially opened rose buds. Forms clusters, very desirable. From the Canary Islands .15

HAWORTHIA. South African plants, small growing with clusters of pointed or sometimes blunt leaves forming dainty rosettes making them among the finest of plants for small containers. Require partial shade, indoor or glass house culture.



Haworthia cuspidata

H. ablonacantha. Small type with translucent light green leaves quickly forming pretty clusters .25

H. altilinea. Light green windowed type .35

H. atrovirens. Small dark green .20

H. attenuata. Warty .35

H. chalwinii. Dark green, small .35

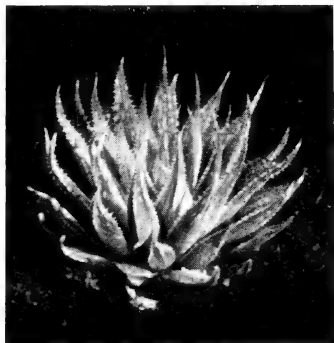
H. coarctata. Dark green stiff pointed leaves .35

H. cuspidata. Thick blunt pea-green leaves, the surface dotted with transparent spots which allow the sunlight to penetrate to the base of the plant even though it be partially buried, as it often is in its native Africa. Soon grows into fine clumps .25

H. denticulata. Windowed .25

H. dielsiana .50

H. fasciata .35



Haworthia minima

H. fasciata var. *caespitosa*. Leaves white banded .50
Small plants .20

H. glabrata concolor. Dark green not dotted .35

H. margaritifera. Dainty rosettes of stiff dark green leaves dotted with pearly white tubercles .25

H. minima. Small, light green, transparent, windowed leaves .25

H. paradoxa .25

H. planifolia. Light green with transparent tips \$1.00

H. radula. Fine white dots .35

H. tortuosa var. *pseudorigida* .50

H. tessalata. Short thick dark colored leaves in three series marked with veins, transparent above .25

H. tessalata var. *engleri* .50

H. tessalata parva .25

H. turgida. Smooth windowed leaves .50

See Apicra for additional plants of this relationship.



Haworthia margaritifera

HEREROA *doliabrifformis* .15

H. granulata. Clusters of long, keeled, roughened, dark green leaves. Flowers yellow .35

H. nelii. "Elk Horns." Curious leaves in pairs, curved, flattened and notched at the ends, bright green, low growing forming clusters; flower yellow .25

HUERNIA. Short stemmed, cluster forming plants belonging to the Stapelia family having curious flowers different from those of any other plants. The corolla is star-shaped, thus they are often called "star flowers" or "starfish flowers." They need a well drained soil and very little water during the winter rest period.

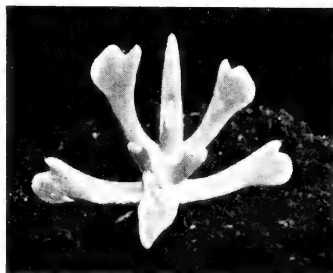
H. pillansii. Rare tubercled plant of Stapeliae family. Delicate \$1.00

H. primulina. The "primrose Huernia" has variable flowers of outstanding appearance of creamy-yellow to golden primrose .25

H. reticulata. Has pale yellow flowers with blood-red spots in a "reticulated" or network-like appearance .25

H. schneideriana. Small .15, larger clusters .35

H. thureti. Flowers yellow-ochreous with reddish spots and lines .25



Hereroa nelii

AMATEUR SUCCULENT COLLECTION. Fifteen named plants for the beginner who wishes to start a collection of the least expensive kinds. Our selection of good, small succulents for only \$1.25

JUTTADINTERIA korii. Fleshy light green keeled leaves; flowers yellow .25

KALANCHOE bebaarensis. "Velvet Leaf." Erect with large arrow-shaped leaves covered with brownish felt, suitable as a large pot or tub specimen. Small ones .25, larger plants .50

K. daigremontana. From Madagascar comes this curious mottled leaved plant. The large arrow-shaped leaves form young plants, roots, leaves and stem, right along the edges of the leaves, which drop off and take root .15, larger .25

K. fedtschenkoi. Develops colorful leaves when grown in full sun; flowers salmon .15

K. marmorata. Large ovate, notched leaves both sides of which are marked with brown spots. Quite attractive .25

K. somaliensis. Broad notched leaves shaded with red, yellow or orange and green, varying with the growing season and quantity of sunlight given. Most colorful in full sun .15

K. thyrsiflora. Powdery leaves of rare attractiveness, colorful in sun having a tall flower stalk of unusual flowers .50

K. velutina. Grows into a good tall pot specimen with silvery grey velvet leaves .35

KLEINEA articulata. "Candle Plant." Erect blue-green stems topped by leaves when growing which fall off during the dormant period .15

K. mandraliscae. An odd plant with terete blue leaves .20

K. pendula. The "Inch Worm Plant." Curious arched creeping stems which grow in a manner which suggests the popular name, rooting as it touches the soil. Flower bright red .35

K. stapeliiformis. Handsome erect marbled stems topped by a bright red flower .25

K. tomentosa. Short pointed cylindrical leaves of pure white. Beautiful in a black glazed pot, water carefully and give good drainage. Very rare .25

LITHOPS sp. "Stone Faces." The most curious of all succulents, small flat topped growths resembling pebbles camouflaging themselves so that they are almost invisible in their natural surroundings .20

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM aureum. Grows into shrubby mounds covered with brilliant orange flowers in spring. Small plants .25

NANANTHUS jamesii. Makes neat clusters of dark green pointed leaves dotted with dark spots. Flowers yellow .30

N. vittatus. Similar to the foregoing but with smaller leaves .20

PACHYPHYTUM amethystinum. Rosettes of thick, blunt, bluish-gray leaves with an amethyst tinge. Very attractive .60

P. bracteosum. Thick rounded whitish grey leaves in rosettes similar to the previous one .60

P. compactum. Small rosettes of dark green leaves with grayish-white coating .20

P. glutinosum. Pinkish thickened leaves, very colorful .50

P. oviferum. Thick white egg-shaped leaves; flowers bright red, bell shaped. Very rare and desirable for choice collections .75

PACHYVERIA clevelandii. A colorful hybrid often sold as *Echeveria nobilis*, leaves purplish .20

P. orpettii. A hybrid with *Pachyphytum* and *Echeveria* having striking colors ranging from light pink to dark purple, varying according to season of growth and age. We recommend this one for its unusual beauty .35

P. schiedeckeri var. *cristata.* Another fine one having pearl-gray leaves with a bluish cast .25, crests .35

PIARANTHUS foetidus. Forms clusters of small egg-shaped stems; flowers star-shaped, light yellow. Related to *Stapelia* .15

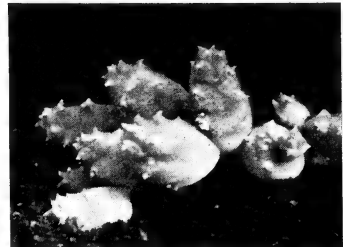
PLEIOSPILOS bolusii. "Living Rock." One of the most curious forms of all plant life, this fine plant has large thick rounded leaves resembling a pair of greenish brown stones, or they may be reddish when grown in full sun. Also has a large golden yellow flower. Be sure to include this oddity .50 for flowering size, smaller .20 each.

P. nelii. Smoother and more colorful flowered than above species .20

P. simulans. Similar to above but with broader leaves and keeled on the lower side. Flowers pale yellow to orange .20, larger branched clusters .50

PORTULACARIA afra. Shrubby plants with round shiny small leaves, attractive in small bowls .20

P. afra variegata. A striking variegated form of unusual beauty. Plant stem purplish-red; leaves cream and pale green with a red margin. Worthwhile .50



Piaranthus foetidus

RHOMBOPHYLLUM rhomboideum. Forming tufts of stemless rosettes lying close to the ground; the leaves dark gray-green with whitish edges; flowers yellow .25

RIMARIA gigantea. Rare South African .35

SEDUM adolphii. Low shrubby succulent with thick, light to lemon yellow leaves of colorful appearance in rock garden .15

S. album. A dainty trailing kind used for decorating bowls and ornamental pottery .10

S. altissimum var. *latifolium.* A grey green clumping sort .15

S. confusum. Attractive golden-green foliage .15

S. guatemalense. "Xmas Cheer." A fast growing densely branched low shrub covered with one half inch shiny green, red tipped leaves. Flower star-like, yellow .15

S. moranense. Tiny low growing, reddish in sun .15

S. morganianum. "Cola de Burro" or "The Burro's Tail" the Mexicans call this exquisite hanging basket plant of recent introduction. The leaves are pastel creamy-yellow-green and the branches may hang down two feet or more. Small branched plants .35

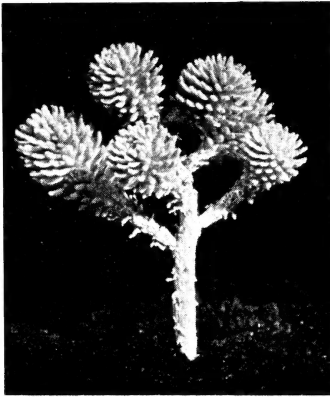
S. multiceps. Called the "Baby Joshua Tree" because of its fancied resemblance to the odd Mojave Desert tree, to which it is not even distantly related, but appears to be a miniature of it which grows only three or four inches high. Unique for landscape effects in bowls and small landscapes .20

S. pachyphyllum. Similar to *S. guatemalense* but has gray-green leaves with pinkish tips .15

S. stablii. "Boston Bean" plant, this one is called with its reddish brown rounded leaves .15

S. treleasei. Resembles *S. adolphii* but has bluish green leaves with a trace of pink on the tips .15, crests .35

SEDUM COLLECTION. Eight of these colorful succulents for the window box garden, our selection .75



Sedum multiceps

SEMPERVIVUM calcareum. A neat little rosette of pale gray-green, reddish tipped leaves, edged with white .15

S. braunii. Similar to *S. calcareum* but with smaller, darker leaves .15

SINOCRASSULA maculata. Small rosettes resembling Echeverias, with leaves spotted with brown dots .15

STAPELIA cantabrigensis. Large reddish-brown hairy flower .40

S. ambigua .25

S. gigantea. "Giant Starfish Flower." One of the largest blossoms in the world is borne by this odd African plant, has been measured 14 inches across. Each .60

S. hirsuta. "Hairy Starfish Flower" .25

S. pulchella. Small mottled stems and flowers .20

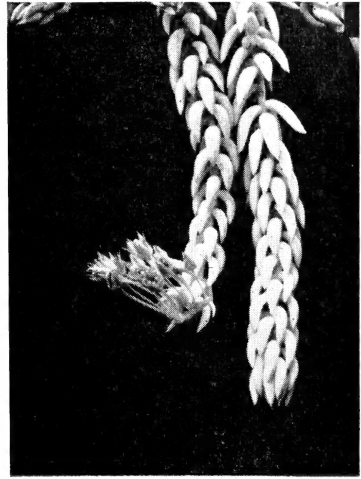
S. variegata. "Starfish Flower." Short pointed stems bearing curious leathery flowers mottled brown and yellow. An African oddity that everyone should have .25, crests \$1.00

S. verrucosa. Dainty toothed stems and spotted flowers .20

We have the largest collection of Stapelias in the country from the White and Sloane Collection. Ask for special list.

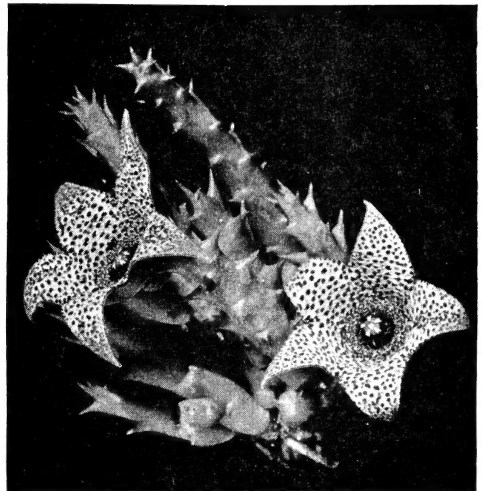
Stapelia Collection. Ten different named species of our selection \$2.00

STOMATIUM fullerii. Thick, small toothed leaves, grass-green with pale grey dots forming neat clumps. Also blooms at night with small light yellow flowers. Night flowering plants are rare among the succulents .25



Sedum morgantianum

TAVARESIA grandiflora. This one belongs to the Stapelia family but looks like a cactus with its round erect stems covered with tiny bristly harmless spines. Has a very large bell-shaped flower yellowish with brown dots. A real rarity .75

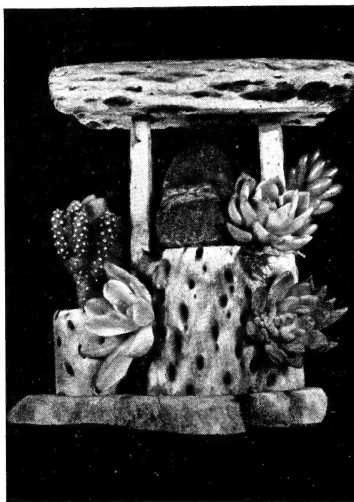
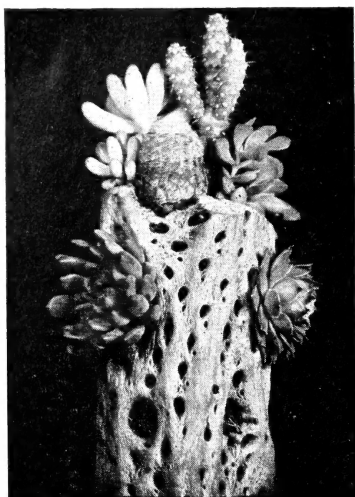


Stapelia verrucosa

SUCCULENT COLLECTIONS

WINDOW GARDEN SPECIAL. All succulents, no spiny cacti, of various colored foliage and strange shapes, suitable for small pots or the window box garden. Eight wonder plants, our selection, a regular \$1.50 value for only \$1.15

WORLD WIDE COLLECTION. A pleasant surprise awaits the buyer of this strange collection of Exotics. One fine plant from each of the following countries: Canary Islands, Southwest Africa, Yucatan, Madagascar, Mexico, Cape Province (Africa), Little Namaqualand, Natal, Karroo Desert (Africa) and Guatemala. All named and labelled, ten of the world's most curious plants \$1.85



GENUINE CACTUS WOOD NOVELTIES

	CAREFULLY PLANTED
	EACH
Cactus Wood Logs, 10 inch horizontal.....	\$1.50
Cactus Wood Logs, 6 inch horizontal.....	.80
Cactus Wood Pots, 2½ inch upright.....	.50
Cactus Wood Stumps, 4 inch root ends....	1.30
Cactus Wood Uprights, 5 inch.....	.75
Cactus Wood Root End Logs, 16-18 inch...	2.50
Cactus Wood Twin Uprights, 4-5 inch....	1.75
Cactus Wood Wishing Wells.....	2.50

The above prices are postpaid

Cactus wood novelties are made from the woody skeleton of the native California cactus *Opuntia*

bigelovii, commonly known as the "Cholla" or "Jumping Cactus." The wood is naturally hollow and perforated in a unique and symmetrical design as illustrated.

The wood is extremely tough and durable and will withstand rough handling without breakage and will hold up under planting and watering conditions for years. They may be replanted as often as desired with interesting changes and decorative effects.

Each container is properly leveled at the base so it will rest upright on a table, desk or windowsill. They are also very effective decorations when used as hanging baskets, for which purpose it is merely necessary to tie at the ends with raffia or decorative twine.



WARNER'S VITAMIN B₁+ CRYSTALLINE FORM

\$1.00 KIT

Complete with special equipment and full directions, makes 1000 gallons.

\$1.00 RE-FILL for Kit. Makes 2500 gallons. Complete with directions.

We have found this insecticide most effective in controlling pests such as aphids, thrips, red spider, mealy bug, spine bugs or cacti and succulents and other ornamental plants and shrubs. Use 1 to 200 solution on cacti. Will not spot or injure delicate plants, humans, birds or animals when used according to directions. Six ounce can \$1.10 postpaid.

One ounce 40c postpaid

HiTox

Florists and nurserymen can obtain fine assortments of the more popular commercial items for resale. Ask for quantity, wholesale price list.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Literature for the study of cacti is as important as the plants themselves. The fad of the 80's was short-lived because there was no reading matter in the English language and the few foreign books were all too scientific for the amateur. American botanists have carried on where the German botanist, Alwin Berger, left off and to-day this country leads in the finest collections of cacti and in the publication of cactus literature. During the months when cacti are dormant there is no better time for the study of these interesting plants. An understanding of the habits of cacti will have a marked effect on the cultural results.

CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA is an international organization, 13 years old, which publishes a monthly magazine devoted to cultural experiences, exploration, plant names, illustrated glossary, etc. You are eligible to join and receive free this illustrated "*Cactus Journal*." Membership \$3 per year.

CACTI FOR THE AMATEUR—Haselton. Tells the beginner what cacti he can grow and furnishes complete, illustrated cultural information. Tells where to obtain plants and seed, and what literature is available. This hand-book of cacti answers the following questions: How can I grow cacti? What cacti will flower? How do I start collecting? Which kinds are most desirable? Where can they be obtained? Can I grow them from seed? How can I graft cacti? Can cacti be watered? Will cacti grow in cold climates? How can I know their names? Where can I read about cacti? And hundreds of other questions. Price \$1.05 paper cover, \$1.55 board bound, \$2.05 cloth, post paid.

SUCCULENTS FOR THE AMATEUR. This 140 page book is written entirely for the amateur and introduces him to more than 250 of the more common yet most interesting succulents other than cacti. Clearly illustrated with 250 pictures from which one can name his plants. More than 100 pictures in color, showing the beauty of succulents. Cultural information. (This catalog cover, in color, is a reprint from this book.) Price \$1.55, paper cover, \$2.05 cloth bound post paid.

CALIFORNIA CACTUS—E. M. Baxter. Describes all of the species of California with 85 illustrations. Compiled after 10 years of study. Common names, culture and locations. 8x11, 95 pages. Formerly \$2.50. Special Edition \$1.00.

THE CACTI OF ARIZONA—New enlarged edition contains 134 pages, 7 color plates, 115 photos, 50 line drawings, 60 distributional maps. One of the most comprehensive and valuable books ever published. \$1.10 postpaid.

TERMS. All orders for plants of \$1.00 or more are sent prepaid except in a few instances where otherwise specified. For orders less than \$1.00 fifteen cents extra must be included to cover packing costs. Remittance should accompany order. Use check, bank draft or money order. We do not ship C.O.D.

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CACTACEAE (or Naming Cacti)—Marshall & Bock, 250 pages 9x12. 160 photos and 30 plates containing drawings of 146 genera. 1941. Supplementing the work of Doctors Britton and Rose, this volume describes all of the new genera and species since 1919, and the changes in nomenclature necessitated by recent discoveries. Tells the chief differences between the varied groups, or genera. Illustrated keys of all genera make classification understandable. This book is a necessity to collector, student and botanist. Bound in heavy art linen, \$5.10 post paid.

PRONOUNCING GLOSSARY—Marshall & Woods. Collectors and beginners have demanded information so that they may be able to pronounce these "terrible" cactus names. 120 valuable pages. Cloth bound \$3.85 This Glossary includes all terms used in the description of cacti with hundreds of suitable illustrations.

WHAT KINDA CACTUS IZZAT? by Reg Manning, famous cartoonist of the Southwest. This 100 page book is packed with humorous cactus drawings which are based on hundreds of interesting facts. For amusement and information, this book is unique. Ideal as a gift book for those who hate or enjoy cacti. Cloth bound \$1.30 post paid.

THE CACTUS BOOK—Houghton. Published in 1930. Especially valuable for its extensive list "Conspectus of Species." From this book you will learn the secrets of successful watering, how to grow cacti from seeds, how to propagate the rare species by grafting, how to hybridize, how to grow indoors in pots and on window sills, 5x8, 150 pages. 17 illustrations, \$2.30 post paid.

THE CACTACEAE REPRINT—by Britton and Rose. This four-volume monograph on cacti was published by Carnegie Institution in Washington, D.C., in 1920-1923. Contains 1048 pages 9x12, 7800 cacti names, 127 full-page illustrations, 1120 additional illustrations, descriptions, keys, indexes, and thousands of synonyms. Price of the four volumes bound with heavy boards in a rich art-linen and stamped in gold \$50.00

healthy plants properly named, and that they will arrive in good condition. Any plants which do not reach you safely will be replaced free of charge, provided we are notified within ten days from date of shipment, otherwise no replacements can be made.

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Cacti will be found in alphabetical order according to first name (genus), in the first 16 pages of this catalog. Succulents will be found on pages 17 to 24.

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